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CASABLANCA AFTERMATH

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NEW POLICY PERSPECTIVES

With only seven days to go before Senator Kennedy takes over the Presidency, it becomes an unmistakable necessity for the Israelis to take a long, hard look at their foreign relations. The Israel Government has already had to take account of the far-reaching implications of the decisions of the Casablanca conference. As our report shows, it was under no illusion this time about the darker forces moving into the dark continent. The switch in the attitude of three of Israel's good friends in Africa might be no more than a passing phase, but there were not many who maintained this position. The Russians seemed determined to help President Nasser in his campaign to oust Israeli influence from Africa.

This pressure was, however, not confined to the geographic limits of the African continent. Its objective was no less the substantial Afro-Asian vote in the United Nations, where, next March, the Assembly will resume discussion of the Palestine Arab refugee question. It is one of the declared intentions of the anti-Israel coalition of Arab and Russian leaders to reopen the whole Palestine question as soon as they feel confident of commanding a safe majority in the vastly enlarged United Nations.

* * *

To this has now been added the consequences of the British and American intervention in connection with Israeli nuclear development plans, which has also taken on more serious dimensions than had originally been contemplated. Altogether, therefore, Israel's foreign policy thinking and practice of the last year has undergone some drastic changes. This is no longer the heyday of Ben-Gurion's journeys to Washington, London and Paris. This is no longer Israel riding on the crest of the diplomatic wave. New values, a new language and new problems have made their appearance. The change in a few weeks has been dramatic.

Whether all these will be liabilities, or whether some of them can be turned into diplomatic assets is not yet decided, but much will depend on the speed with which the new situation is assessed, for time is desperately short.

The Zionist Congress on the one hand, and the Casablanca meeting of African leaders on the other, have focused attention on the main difficulty of Israel's

foreign policy position. Israel has been very successful in projecting her new social philosophy, her economic adaptability and ability, and her self-reliant drive into the Afro-Asian world. But Israel has been singularly unsuccessful in projecting in the same way, her political objectives and intentions. In this field, Cairo's propaganda, Moscow's agitation and the Bandung formulations aimed at Israel have made a much larger impact on the uncommitted Afro-Asian world, and even on the otherwise friendly governments of the West.

* * *

The Casablanca resolution is only the latest in a longish chain of similar attitudes which have shaped the world's opinion of Israel's political status on the international scene. Now, within the coming week, the new administration in Washington will be taking over—and it will also take over the changed Middle East situation. One of the first questions it will ask—one already frequently asked by the Afro-Asian countries—is, where does Israel stand on the major unsolved problems which concern her?

Up to now, the Israelis have never been anxious to commit themselves, in advance of negotiations, to specific statements about their political intentions. There was much to be said for this in the past, but there is very little that can now be said in favour of such a policy of discretion. For the battle for the political support of the Afro-Asian world has been joined—in political warfare on the air, in the contest of diplomatists, as at Casablanca, and, not least, in the struggle for voting majorities in the United Nations.

For the moment, one gets the impression that the Israel case is largely going by default, because, in a way, she has been forced on to the defensive. Yet there is no reason why this should be so. Over the years, the Israel Government has made a number of important declarations covering all the major areas of dispute. But they have been made piecemeal and not always very formally. Some have taken the form of broadcasts or press statements, but none has been presented as a state paper.

* * *

The time for this appears to have come. To restate in the most solemn and formal manner, in notes to the United Nations Secretary General and to the principal governments, Israel's position on the Arab refugee question, her offer of compensation and other measures, Israel's disarmament proposal for the Middle East, her position on the permanency of her frontiers, on water and on nuclear development. None of this is new, but hardly any of it seems to exist in a consolidated and formal document. Yet this may now become the most urgently needed weapon in the presentation of Israel's new policy perspectives—the basis of her 1961 diplomacy.

JERUSALEM

ATOM: WEST DEMANDS TO KNOW MORE

ISRAEL SEARCHING FOR A FORMULA

from Jon Kimche

Jerusalem :

Neither the British nor the Americans have so far sent any diplomatic notes to the Israel Government about the development of the nuclear reactor at Dimona.

But both the British and the American Governments have asked for more specific information over a wide range of subjects connected with the Dimona project. If anything, the British desire for more knowledge has been even more emphatic than the American.

The Israel Government has sent back to Washington its Ambassador, Avraham Harman, with some of the answers. But, at the same time, it is explained here that a considerable part of these diplomatic enquiries cover highly specialised and classified subjects and that the answers will also have to be technical and confidential.

Far from finished : But, probably the biggest difficulty which the Israeli authorities have to overcome in preparing adequate replies to these enquiries, is that many questions put by London and Washington do not relate to facts, but to intentions and plans.

The Israelis feel that there are genuine difficulties and equally permissible qualifications in dealing with such enquiries. The nuclear plant, they point out, is far from finished. A good deal of it is experimental and even revolutionary. Under such conditions, no serious scientist would be prepared to define precisely the end product of the project.

The same considerations largely lie behind the hesitation to allow the American request that an American representative should be permitted to inspect the plant. But it is realised here that these reservations might easily be misunderstood, and lead to further charges that Israel was trying to hide something.

Way of reassurance : In one sense, the Israelis are trying to hide something. They claim that, having achieved certain considerable advances in development, with their own money and scientists, and with some French assistance, they cannot be expected to throw the results open to all comers. It would not be fair to themselves or, for that matter, to the French.

At the same time, it is realised that no good will come if this science-for-peace project becomes a source of suspicion and unrest. It is, therefore, considered likely that a way will soon be found to reassure friendly governments without damaging the Israeli national interest.

In fact, the Israeli authorities hope that before long the three initials which denote the project, C.N.S., which stand for the "City of Nuclear Science", will become one of the showpieces and a pride of Israel. It is to be developed as a kind of garden city of science in the midst of the desert, as a model and example of the great changes that can be brought about by this new source of power.

It all depends : But there seems to be no need for panic urgency. The project will not be operational before 1963, at the earliest, and today no one can really say what it will be operational in, and what form it will take.

But, from the Premier downwards, there is insistence that it will be peaceful and for peaceful purposes. However, the ultimate assurance in this field of nuclear science can be found only in the state of the world at the time, whether it will make for peace or whether, like all atomic energy, it can also find another outlet.

CONGRESS ENDS IN DEADLOCK

FAILS TO ELECT NEW EXECUTIVE

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem :

The 25th Zionist Congress ended just after three on Wednesday morning.

Bleary-eyed and worn out from waiting for their leaders to reach agreement, delegates heard after midnight on Wednesday that no new Jewish Agency Executive would be elected by Congress. Instead, the status quo will be preserved until the next meeting of the Zionist General Council at the beginning of May.

Only personal changes on the Executive were effected before Congress closed. Moshe Sharett replaces Ya'acov Tsur, Aharon Zisling replaces Yehuda Braginsky and Haim Levanon replaces Meir Grossman.

Projects in abeyance : The maintenance of the status quo means that, for the time being, none of the major plans can be implemented. The joint Government-Agency authority for immigration is

among the projects that have to be shelved.

Weary delegates, who waited over 24 hours for the closing session to be called, were not let in on most of the proceedings behind the scenes.

Right to be angry : While the minutes of the last evening ticked away into hours, some of the delegates tried to recapture Zionism's finer hours with communal singing and folk-dancing. Donald Silk of the British delegation tried his best in a solo with a Hadassah lady well past her prime. But this respite from boredom was only temporary.

Some delegates proclaimed their right to be angry. For over a fortnight the negotiations for a new Executive had been going on, but, by last weekend, not one party had definitely agreed to enter the Executive. Goldmann had to step in and take personal responsibility for the formation of the Executive—but even he had to admit failure.

The clash that brought Congress rivalries to their climax was between Dr. Neumann and Mrs. Rose Halprin. Neumann insisted that, if his Confederation could not have the New York Chairmanship of the Executive, then it must be rotated between the parties. This Mrs. Halprin refused to accept. Sharett tried to mediate. So did Goldmann. But they could achieve no solution.

Goldmann sets time limit : Within the rival Confederations there were further rows, with members taking up positions for or against the various proposals. Just before midnight on Tuesday, Dr. Goldmann announced that he had set a time limit for the parties to agree, and expressed the hope that an Executive would be formed without him.

But it was not until nearly three hours later that Congress Co-President Moshe Sharett summoned the closing meeting which elected a new Zionist General Council, a comptroller and the Congress Court. Congress also approved the election by the General Council of an Executive Member without voting rights to represent the Sephardi minority, and Sharett announced that this member would be a non-party man.

Associate and fraternal members may be co-opted to the General Council or elected to the Agency without voting rights.

No change : Goldmann was re-elected President and Chairman of the Executive. The General Council will apportion functions and departments to others (excepting Herut which remains outside the Executive). Until the General Council meets, the Executive will carry on as before.

(Congress resolutions — page 26)

AFRICA

CASABLANCA INQUEST OPENS

ISRAEL'S SENSE OF SHOCK

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Israel public opinion and Israeli government experts have been badly shocked by the references to Israel at the African summit conference at Casablanca. They had not expected this. They had not expected that Nkrumah and Modibo Keita would in person underwrite Nasser's insistent demands for a denunciation of Israel in Africa.

As a result, there has been something like a public inquest—and a much more thorough private one at Foreign Ministry level—into the causes of this "foreign policy mishap." But there is rather more restraint in the reaction (and also more concern) than there was after the similar experience at the Addis Ababa African conference a few months ago.

There is, it is noted here, a well-defined difference between the Addis Ababa and the Casablanca resolutions. The first two sections of the text appear

THE ISRAEL RESOLUTION

The conference has fully discussed the Palestine question and expressed its deep concern regarding the present situation resulting from depriving the Palestinian Arabs of their legitimate rights.

1. The conference gives warning of the danger resulting from this situation, which threatens peace and security in the Middle East and, likewise, of the danger of world tension resulting therefrom.

2. The conference affirms the necessity of a just solution to this question, consistent with the U.N. resolutions and the Afro-Asian conference resolutions in Bandung regarding the restoration of the full, legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

3. The conference strongly denounces Israel's persistent policy in supporting imperialism, and calls for a positive attitude towards vital problems connected with Africa, and particularly with Algeria, the Congo, and atomic tests in the Great Sahara. The conference criticises Israel for being a tool of imperialism, not only in the Middle East, but also in Africa and Asia.

4. The conference calls upon all African and Asian countries to oppose this new policy, by which imperialism is creating its bases,



GUINEA'S TOURE AND GHANA'S NKUMAH
Too high a price?

almost identical with that voted at Addis Ababa, but the last section is new. This condemns Israel as an instrument of imperialism and neo-colonialism working in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Soviet origin : The significance of this formulation is that it is not common to normal Cairo propaganda, but typical of Moscow's language. The pressure on the African states which have reasonably good relations with Israel to vote for this text is seen here, therefore, as emanating not only from President Nasser but no less so from Soviet quarters.

Added point is given to this conclusion by recent information on the rapid extent of Russian penetration of West Africa. This now affects Ghana, Mali, Guinea and, increasingly, Morocco as well. This has gone much further than most observers had allowed for. It covers the whole range of government and includes the defence establishment. The British in Ghana find this particularly worrying, and it is no consolation to the Israelis, in view of the increasing hostility of the Russians.

There are now four hundred Russian advisers working in Ghana and—on the other side of the continent—the Sudan this week signed an agreement for the supply of Russian arms.

In all this the Russians have been working very closely with the Egyptians. This collaboration has hinged primarily on the situation in the Congo, where the Egyptians have been operating for the Russians.

Not the whole story : This has given them an additional hold on the other

African states, because Nkrumah's plans for an African High Command and for African intervention in the Congo on behalf of Lumumba, can work only if the Egyptians participate. The anti-Israel resolution was the price, it is argued here, the other Africans had to pay for Nasser's co-operation.

But an uneasy feeling remains in official circles here that this is not the whole story, and that the time may soon come when the African situation will have to be thoroughly reappraised.

Such a reappraisal may well turn out to be the first major job for Ehud Avriel, when he takes charge next Sunday of all the African departments of the Foreign Ministry.

WHAT NASSER SAID ABOUT ISRAEL

REPEATED HARPING ON "IMPERIALIST" THEME

from our own correspondent

Casablanca :

There were several heated discussions before the final communique was accepted by the African leaders. The closing session of the conference had been set for Friday night but, after prolonged discussions by two drafting commissions and an extraordinary session aboard President Nasser's yacht, it was announced that the closing ceremony had been put off until Saturday morning.

Earlier, Nasser had received Nkrumah in a private meeting at the Casablanca villa which had been loaned to the U.A.R. President by a local millionaire. It was here, too, that he received Guinea's President Sekou Touré in a mid-night meeting before the latter flew to Yugoslavia as the guest of President Tito.

With the African part of the conference out of the way, Nasser dwelt at length on the Israeli question. He told the African leaders that the Palestine problem could not be regarded merely as a question of refugees who deserved sympathy and consolation for their loss of rights. It was necessary to deal with the whole essence of the question.

"Base for aggression" : It was not merely that the creation of Israel constituted an aggression against the whole Arab people, but it had also resulted in the establishment of an imperialist base in the Arab fatherland, a base from which imperialism could threaten the peoples of the area surrounding Palestine and, eventually, the whole African continent.

In this respect, he argued, the U.A.R.

was defending the north-eastern approaches to the African continent, inasmuch as it faced this imperialist base. There was a part for the African countries to play in defending Africa against this danger.

He harked back to the Sinai and Suez campaigns of 1956, stating that while the French and British had justified their attacks with reference to so-called rights, nobody could find any excuse or pretext for Israel's aggression against Egypt, except the fact that British and French imperialism had used this base for launching an aggression against one of the countries of the area.

NEW STRUGGLE IN KHARTOUM

ABBOUD HOLDS KEY TO CONGO'S FUTURE

from a special correspondent

Khartoum :

Events are rapidly moving towards a show-down in this sweltering city. The Abboud Government is in danger of being torn asunder by the political tug-of-war in which it is now involved—with the Communist bloc and Egypt pulling in one direction, and the civilian ex-politicians, religious leaders and certain influential army officers in the other.

The pressure is on from both sides, and so far it is anybody's guess whether Abboud will be able to withstand it. Last week the Soviet Ambassador was closeted with the Sudanese President for more than the usual time taken for a diplomatic call, while the U.A.R. Ambassador paid daily calls on Abboud.

It now appears that Abboud did not commit himself to aiding the pro-Lumumba forces in the Congo as wholeheartedly as had been thought; this is the cause of the unprecedented pressure being brought to bear on him by both Nasser and the communists.

The stakes are high : Abboud holds the key to the most important East-West struggle taking place today. Without his help the communist and Egyptian-backed Gizenga "Government" in Stanleyville is doomed to collapse as a landlocked, isolated enclave without hope of obtaining supplies. But with Abboud on their side the communists and Egyptians hold a continuous land mass from the Mediterranean to the Equator.

Thus, the stakes are high, and the Egyptian-communist axis is cleverly exploiting the present weakness of the Abboud regime, caused by the demands of the civilian politicians for a relaxation



ABBOUD AND HAILE SELASSIE
Unsettling days for a lonely monarch

of military rule and a more democratic form of government.

Vexed by these opposition demands, castigated by accusations that the military regime has not brought any tangible improvements to the country, Abboud is in need of something spectacular to bring before the discontented populace. This the Communists are willing to provide for him.

Why the hesitation ? There was confirmation this week of a large-scale deal with the Soviet Union, while Nasser has already provided his share by presenting Abboud with a number of jet fighters. Moreover, Abboud is expected to visit Moscow shortly, and will no doubt be given the red-carpet treatment his shaken prestige needs so badly.

What is holding Abboud back from planting both feet firmly in the Egyptian-communist camp is his fear that this action might split his military Government and lead to internal strife in the country.

Above all else, Abboud must maintain the unity of his Supreme Military Council in order to withstand the demands of the civilian ex-politicians, and all the signs go to show that a too-pronounced leaning towards Nasser and the communist bloc could break up that unity.

Some are anti-Nasser : Although one of the strongest personalities in Abboud's Government—Minister of Information Brigadier Tallat Farid—is an extremist supporter of a pro-Nasser policy, some of the other leading officers are known

to favour a continuation of the Sudan's independent, moderately pro-western policy. A head-on clash between Farid and the other officers would lead to the disintegration of Abboud's regime.

There exists, moreover, another factor which is worrying Abboud. The Ansar religious faction, led by Siddik el-Mahdi, is strongly opposed to any entente with Egypt or the communists.

The Ansar has strong backing within the army, and the acting commander-in-chief, Bashir Nasr, is known to be one of its followers. It is not clear, however, how much authority Siddik el-Mahdi exerts over the Ansar officers in the army, and to what extent they would follow his instructions to oppose government decisions.

Arming Somalia : For these reasons, Abboud is still hesitating, and Khartoum is simmering with rumour and speculation. While Egyptian and communist pressure continues, Siddik el-Mahdi and the other politicians are preparing for a show of strength to demonstrate that they are not willing to accept the rejection of their memorandum.

Meanwhile, although the situation in the Sudan continues to be unclear, the Egyptians have moved in strength elsewhere in East Africa. Following the recent visit of a Somali government delegation to Cairo, the Egyptian Government announced that they would arm and train the newly formed Somali army; the arms would be a "gift to the Somali people". In addition, the Egyptians announced the granting of a loan on favourable terms to the hard pressed, near-bankrupt Somali Government.

Part of a plan ? These must be unsettling days for Christian Emperor Haile Selassie, who is rapidly finding himself becoming isolated in a hostile, Moslem, Egyptian-backed region. Were the recent events in Addis Ababa perhaps part of Egyptian and communist plans for East Africa?

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ISRAEL

DAYS OF INDECISION

ONLY ONE SOLUTION FOR BEN-GURION

from Jon Kimche

Jerusalem :

After forty-eight hours of uninterrupted bargaining over the Executive at the Zionist Congress and relentless rain in Jerusalem, both observers and actors turned on Wednesday morning, with somewhat jangled nerves, to the much bigger political disputation which has been worrying the country.

Many of them had waited, fretted, or argued at the Congress until shortly before dawn, and they now prepared to leave wet Jerusalem for wet Tel Aviv and the meeting of the Mapai Secretariat.

Almost all of them carried with them (as did the majority of the Congress delegates) every conceivable form of cold: head colds, chest colds, chills and just plain, cold feet. And as the delegates prepared for their immediate departure, the country girded itself for what looked to all like the crucial days of indecision.

A long cruise? It would be idle to record all the real and imaginary attempts

made—or reported in the press—either to bring about a settlement of some sort, or to ensure the return of Ben-Gurion to the Premiership (which he still exercises in all essential functions except that of presiding at Cabinet meetings) with the consequences that this now implies.

In fact, the only relaxed person in this drama at present is Ben-Gurion himself. He talks and looks like a person about to take a holiday, not just a brief weekend at Sde Boker, but a long and interesting overseas cruise.

This change in Ben-Gurion has become very marked during the last few days. Last week, his intimates still walked warily and talked even more cautiously in the presence of "the angry old man." But this has changed. He still keeps his own counsel—even from his closest associates—but he is no longer angry, just coldly and confidently determined.

Eshkol's stand: This was his position on Wednesday morning, as the Mapai Secretariat prepared for its meeting later in the day. But the Premier's supporters believed that they understood his unstated terms sufficiently to place before the meeting a resolution which would compel Lavon to resign his position and leave the party. They believe that nothing short of this would persuade Ben-Gurion to stay on, and they are prepared to face the internal party upheaval that might follow.

Against this extreme position stands Finance Minister Levi Eshkol. He had thought, when he backed the compromise which resulted in the ministerial report clearing Lavon after a fashion and closing the affair, that he was doing what Ben-Gurion wanted him to do, but it turned out otherwise.

Ben-Gurion has really felt that Eshkol and Sapir let him down, and one of the difficulties of the present situation is to find a formula by which Ben-Gurion can give expression to his dissent, without openly attacking or criticising the majority of the Cabinet, including some of his most intimate colleagues.

Progression not surgery: To this end Eshkol and Mrs. Meir had prepared proposals for Wednesday's Secretariat meeting, which might lead progressively rather than surgically to Lavon's elimination. They proposed that Lavon should be asked to explain his actions to a specially created neutral party committee of three, who would then report back. It was an obvious and understandable move to gain time for more thought and cooler tempers. But Ben-Gurion remained convinced that nothing short of drastic action would put an end to the affair.

This has assumed fantastic proportions in the country. Every schoolchild claims

to know what it is about and who those involved are. But, in fact, they know in almost every case only a comparatively small part of the elements of the affair.

This makes it worse, not better. They are convinced that what they know is correct, and this is much more serious than if they realised that they do not in fact know. No name is sacred in this outbreak of nationwide gossip. And it is encouraged by the shrewd and able press and publicity department of the Histadrut, which has been acting for Lavon. This is headed by the former yeshiva student Levi Itzhak Yerushalmi, and he hardly lets a day pass without some additional publicity move on behalf of Lavon's cause.

Resignation no disaster: Another such move to reinforce Lavon's position came in a strongly worded anti-Ben-Gurion declaration, issued on the eve of the Mapai meeting by eighteen university professors and other intellectuals and publicists.

Among them are some of Lavon's colleagues from the days when he led the Gordonia movement, such as Professor Nathan Rottenstreich, and a mixed bag who signed the statement for varying reasons.

One of these is the concern which the statement expresses, that Ben-Gurion's friends are creating the impression in the country that Ben-Gurion's resignation would be a disaster for the country. Such sentiments, they claim, are dangerous. The State, they argue, does not depend on one individual and to over-emphasise anyone is to create a leadership complex in the country.

Embarrassing enthusiasm: On this one point, Ben-Gurion would probably agree with the professors. He has been somewhat embarrassed by the enthusiasm of some of his supporters. He certainly does not subscribe to the view that he is either indispensable or irreplaceable—even though he does not underrate the importance of his personal position in the country.

But the Lavon-Yerushalmi campaign has been taken a step further by this manifesto of the professors, which seeks to inculcate in the country the contrary belief: that Ben-Gurion and his friends have dictatorial aspirations, and that their "conspiracy" against Lavon is part and parcel of this.

What Lavon's friends in this campaign against Ben-Gurion—the professors, Yigal Allon, the opposition parties—do not seem to have realised is that, by raising these two issues of dictatorship and conspiracy, they have compelled Ben-Gurion to stay and fight.

In two minds: So long as it was only

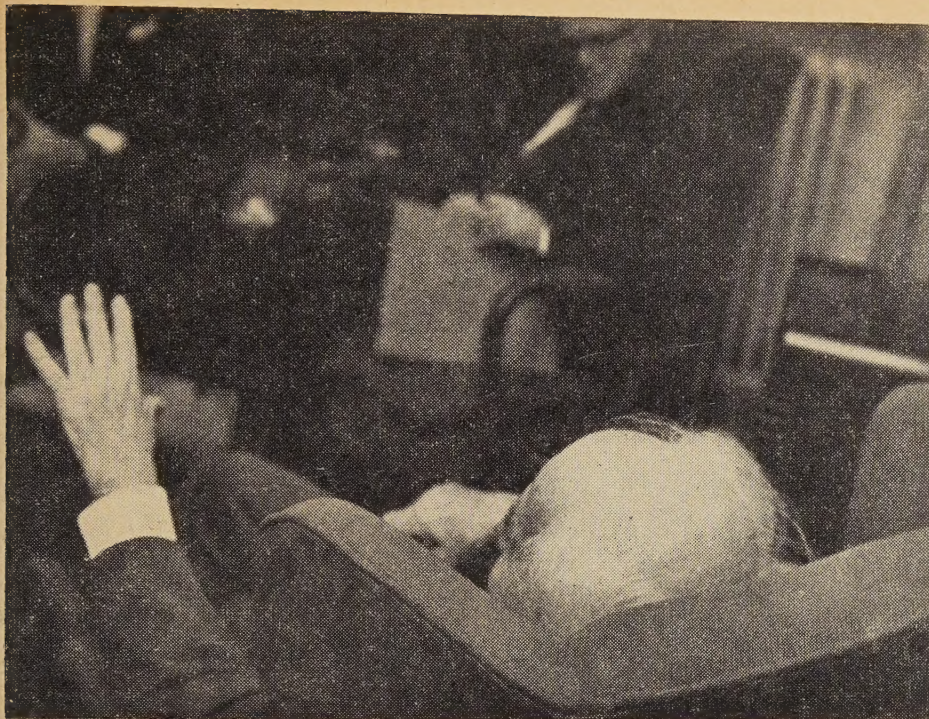
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READY TO TELL THE PEOPLE
The anger has gone—the battle is joined

the pleadings of his supporters which urged that he stay on, he was in two minds. But now that he is accused of having undermined the democratic basis of the State, he is not going to run away.

This is where Lavon and his advisers have made their biggest mistake. For, in doing this, they have carried the battle right outside the ranks of the party and into the streets and the homes of the ordinary people of Israel. And their reaction was significant.

They were at first frankly shocked. When they heard of the differences between Ministers, of conflicts over defence policy and of mishaps and misdeeds by high officers, they reacted in a way against the entire establishment.

Fighting spirit returned: It began to look as if a gap was opening between the governed and the governors. The basic and profound confidence which had existed, especially between Ben-Gurion and the public, seemed to have been shaken by Lavon's campaign.

Ben-Gurion seemed to remain oblivious of this at first and then, when he saw what was happening, he felt deeply hurt. But his customary fighting spirit returned by Tuesday. He had lost his anger and regained his determined self-confidence. The battle was on.

What seemed to have contributed to the changed mood was the almost imponderable but noticeable switch in public opinion. Somehow it began to make itself felt—though not in the press. It was as if a million voices were saying that

the time had come to make an end to the philosophy of disruption.

Frank as possible: Israel feels herself established, perhaps more so than outside conditions justify. And a new generation of Israelis is growing up with a welcome and invaluable belief in the importance of public morality.

It seems that Ben-Gurion has sensed this, and from it stems his desire to be as frank as possible about the nature of the affair with these new Israeli generations, because only then will they appreciate the deeper issues still at stake.

As one watches here—with torrential rains beating down—it is this new factor that has kept the Mapai ministers all Wednesday morning in Ben-Gurion's office, that would be the main problem in the afternoon when the Secretariat met, and that urged on Ben-Gurion to address the 150-man Mapai Central Committee next Saturday.

To the people: In the end, Ben-Gurion will probably have to speak, as Roosevelt did, direct to the people and tell them what is what. It has been a sad business, but it has produced a remarkable by-product.

For it has shown that in its appreciation of public morality, the new young generation has set the highest standards for itself and the country and will accept nothing less—no matter from whom.

That is why it is no longer enough for Ben-Gurion to state his position. He now has to explain it. And that, usually, is the first step to real democracy.

No dissuasion: Therefore, it may be that when the series of meetings which began on Wednesday in the Mapai Secretariat are concluded, there may be some broken bones in the country, but there may also be a wider appreciation that it is the people who count, and not officials or institutions.

And the crux of the whole affair is that Ben-Gurion now considers Lavon unsuited to lead the people either in government or the Histadrut, and from this conviction he will not be dissuaded. Therefore, there can be only one solution if Ben-Gurion is to stay.

BIGGEST BUDGET BANKS ON PROSPERITY

ESHKOL TIGHTENS THE SCREW

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem:

Minister of Finance Eshkol, despite his involvement in the Lavon affair, found time to present to the Knesset the largest Israel budget yet—£1,870 million worth of income and expenditure.

Growing prosperity and free spending by the population are tending to increase revenue from income tax and the main indirect taxes without any special efforts by the Treasury, so the expected rise in income tax yields from £332 million to £370 million is almost certain to be forthcoming, even though rates have not been raised.

In the case of customs duties, which are expected to yield £248 million, as against £239.5 million in 1960/61, there is a long overdue change in that a 20 per cent duty has been imposed on imported industrial and agricultural equipment. The absence



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CAESAREA GOLF COURSE, OPENED THIS WEEK
A problem for the budgeteers—how to get out of the rough

of such a duty tended to over-encourage investments in machinery.

Petrol tax up : While it is generally recognised that Israel needs modern capital intensive industries in order to be able to compete in foreign markets, there is a certain optimum ratio between labour and equipment which cannot be attained when the price of the latter is artificially reduced.

The fuel tax on petrol, paraffin and diesel oil has been raised by one agora per litre, and the total revenue from fuel is expected to rise from £58 million to £63 million.

The excise duties on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes are likewise up. A bottle of beer will cost the Israeli only about 1½d. more than before, but wines and, more particularly, spirits may be harder hit, since the levy on alcohol has gone up from 75 to 100 agorot (3/- to 4/-) per litre.

Opposition from Histadrut : Cigarettes are to cost about 2½d. more for twenty,

and this has called forth the greatest opposition from certain Histadrut circles, despite the fact that smoking is still cheaper here than in some European countries. Drinks and cigarettes will bring the Treasury together some £65½ million, as against £59 million last year.

Purchase tax is expected to yield an increase of over £30 million from £128 million last year to £158.3 million in 1960/1. Carpets, heaters, doors, window-frames, cosmetics, nylon stockings, knitting materials, corduroy cloth, worsted yarn, nails, screws, plastic containers, tyres, ice cream, preserved fruit and soft drinks are all being taxed at a 5-10 per cent higher rate, or else for the first time. The same applies to cigars, pipe tobacco and some other commodities.

Eshkol hopes that the increases will not raise the cost-of-living index, since some of the rises may be borne by the producers, and in any case the items affected do not weigh heavily in index calculations.

There may well be some repercussions, however, since what is income for the Treasury often represents outlay for local authorities, who will have to pay more for their purchases. Local taxes may thus also rise, and this can affect the index.

Travel tax unincreased : Two big increases on the revenue side of the ordinary budget are in property taxes and interest. Urban and rural property taxes, together with the compulsory war damage insurance levy, are to bring in nearly £47 million, as compared with £27.4 million in 1960/61.

This is also unlikely to be welcomed by the local authorities, who will now find it more difficult to increase their own property taxes. Interest is to bring in £92.7 million instead of £72 million, chiefly because the volume of loans granted by the Government has greatly increased. The stamp tax rates are being raised substantially, and this item will yield £14 million.

On the other hand, for the time being the much heralded rise in travel tax has not materialised. With a gap of some £31 million left between the income and expenditure estimates, it is, however, too early to be certain that we have heard Levi Eshkol's last word on this and some other subjects.

More for defence : Ordinary and transferred expenditure is to total £1,228½ million, an increase of more than £141 million over 1960/1. But departmental outlays have risen by only £62 million—from £710 million to £772 million—and about £23½ million of this increase is on account of the Ministry of Education, which is to have a budget of £133 million.

The Ministry of Defence as usual takes the lion's share—£300 million—but this is only £6 million more than in the current year. Most other offices are being given somewhat more than in 1960/1 in order to cover the higher wages and salaries that will have to be paid, but the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Communications will have to make do with a little less.

By far the largest increase is in export subsidies, which are to total £140 million as against £90 million now. This reflects not only the expectation of a further substantial expansion of exports, but also the possibility of larger premiums. At the same time, premiums on capital transferred to Israel are expected to cost the Treasury £30 million as compared with £18 million in 1960/61.

Subsidies down : All this may be taken to indicate the growing difficulties of maintaining the present exchange rate, but also—presumably—the decision to do so for the time being. Subsidies to stabilise prices are, however, to be reduced by £11 million.

There is a continued, steady growth in pension and compensation payments, while interest payments are expected to rise by some £5½ million. The budget also shows a new allocation of £3 million for the prevention of road accidents, and a rise from £124 million to £135 million in the "Special Budgets" item, which may partly explain the relatively small rise in the Ministry of Defence allocation.

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IN THE NEWS

CONGRESS IN RETROSPECT

I DO NOT KNOW if anyone will sit down now that this 25th Congress is all over, and honestly take stock of its proceedings and results. I doubt it, for those who ought to do so are those who were responsible for it, not those who played the parts of what, in film language, are known as "extras," and in Congress talk as "delegations." But they will be too busy or too preoccupied with new or other problems and projects to devote much attention to the corpse of Congress. In any case, they will be pretty sick of it, and will prefer to forget rather than recall it. That will be a great pity, for there were a number of most important lessons to be learned from this Congress episode.

TWO WORLDS

NOTHING COULD HAVE been more striking than the two nations which could be seen at work here, and they barely touched each other, let alone mixed with each other. Apart from the showpieces of Congress, the special occasions, which were well done on the whole—though rather overdone for the non-Israelis—the only impact of Congress was Nahum Goldmann as a person and a speaker. His broadcast opening speech was listened to by surprisingly many young Israelis, and they liked it—for they do not often hear speeches like that. But there was no follow-up by Congress—or anyone else. Thus, as one moved about and heard people talking about crises and threatened resignations, one had to find out whether they were talking about the Congress Executive or the Israel Government. As Israel moved through one of its gravest developments in home politics, Congress delegates could hardly spare it a moment's thought because of their own preoccupation. And it was the same the other way round. Congress's contortions in its search for a new Executive became a subject for ribald amusement among the Israelis. They could rouse themselves to no serious interest.

RESOLUTIONEERING

When it came to the final conclusions of Congress's work, things were no better. I walked into the session which was voting on the resolutions of the Youth and Hechalutz Commission. There were barely one hundred and fifty delegates



GOLDMANN WITH ZERUBAVEL AND GRUENBAUM
Threats from left and right—and some of his own

out of a total of six hundred, in the vast hall that holds three thousand. A few drifted in every time an actual vote was taken to cast theirs with their party group. In something like an hour, they polished off the twenty-five resolutions and two amendments of the Commission, allowing for some confused excitement on two occasions. The resolutions were not really decisions, but appeals and exhortations, coupled with expressions of gratification with the work done by the department during the past year. There was no serious examination of this, no attempt at the much talked about reformation, and a repetition of all the clichés passed at the last Congress and the one before that. A postal ballot on the resolutions passed at the last Congress would have been simpler and cheaper.

GOLDMANN'S CAVIARE

IT WAS ONLY on Thursday night of last week that there was some caviare for the generals at the Congress, as hors d'oeuvres and main dish. Both were served up by Goldmann, the first in the session commemorating Henrietta Szold, and the second, as a kind of continuation, during Goldmann's talk on Nahum Sokolow.

Goldmann used both opportunities to give expression to his own ideas about the nature of political leadership, the Zionist parties, politicians and journalists. Speaking in a completely relaxed manner and with a sense of humour (both almost

unheard of at Congress), he was particularly bitter about the level of journalists today, comparing them nostalgically with Sokolow and his art and intelligence. The Israeli press could do with a few Sokolows he mused, and then, speaking of this journal, he could not resist a good-humoured snap at the hand that has often fed him. But we all enjoyed that evening, thanks to Goldmann. It was like a conducted tour through Zionism's past, perhaps a little romanticised in retrospect, but what a pleasant change from the squabbles and bickering that preceded and followed the sessions.

ON NEGOTIATING AN EXECUTIVE

AS I WRITE THIS, we are only four hours before the scheduled final session of Congress. The talks concerning the new Agency Executive have reached a dizziness that is indescribable. I have given up counting the ultimata which have been presented by individuals or parties as the price of their participation. There was one each (with various sub-clauses) from the President-designate, the Chairman-designate and the Treasurer-designate. There was one from the Neumann General Zionists and another from the Mizrahi. There were less threatening but nonetheless ultimative growls from Ahdut Avodah and Mapam.

The credit for even getting within striking distance of a new Executive goes largely to Joseph Serlin of the Israeli

General Zionists. It was his intervention in the standing committee considering all these ultimatums in the early hours of Monday morning, which transformed the whole situation. In a tone of calculated insult and brutality directed at Goldmann, he stated the conditions of participation of the Neumann General Zionists. Goldmann saw red and invited Mapai to try and form a majority Executive without the General Zionists and the Mizrahi.

This cleared the air. It produced a natural alliance of the centre and left-wing parties and it scared the wits out of the General Zionists and Mizrahi. Threatening was one thing, but to be left out was a fate worse than death. By breakfast time, the Mizrahi was already working its passage back to the Executive.

DISILLUSIONING EXPERIENCE

But the three men who did more than anyone else to bring the negotiations to

some kind of solution were the Mapai negotiating team; Argov, Korn and Levenberg. They started none too well, being somewhat overbearing towards the lesser parties. But they soon found their level, and they became the core of the attempted smaller coalition and the combined Government and Agency supreme authority to control immigration and absorption. In a Congress where anchors were sadly lacking, they provided some kind of hold for the shifting interests of parties and individuals. They also provided some kind of link between Congress and Israel, though it was not one that the public could see.

But for those who had to witness the process of forming an Executive it was a sad commentary on the Zionist slogan of the unity of the Jewish people; it was also a harshly disillusioning experience for those delegates who attended their first Congress and for those young

Israelis who eagerly came to listen and watch Zionism at work.

EDITORIAL AMNESIA

I HAVE TO RECORD a strange case of amnesia in the editorial rooms of the *Jewish Chronicle*. Stranger still, it has developed out of a painful rash, which I can only describe as anti-Federationitis. The first symptoms were to be noted in the *Chronicle's* issue of October 21 last. On that date—front-paged and in one of the larger sizes of type—the *Chronicle* detailed Mizrahi charges that the registers prepared for the Zionist Congress elections in this country were "faulty". The *Chronicle* went on to note an "unexpectedly high number of voters" registered in the East End. From that point on, the rash spread until it encompassed not only news pages, back, front and centre, but also the correspondence columns and the leader page.

Week after week, *Chronicle* correspondents noted sensational developments in the Mizrahi campaign to have the elections invalidated. Even Dr. Goldmann was asked for his views. Then came the first sitting of the Zionist Congress Court and, on the first column of the front page in the issue of December 16, the inside information that: "It is believed that several sessions will be necessary in order to deal with the weight of documentary evidence brought, and the number of witnesses who are to be called." Unfortunately for the *Chronicle's* ill-informed correspondent, the next session of the Congress Court was the last. The Mizrahi appeal was thrown out and the validity of the elections upheld. We read about it in the *Chronicle* (when we could find it) not on page one, but on page thirty-two, half-way down the column and under a diminutive headline. There could be no appeal against this verdict, the *Chronicle* informed us. But there was—and it, too, was thrown out by the Congress Court. But of this decision, the *Chronicle* printed not one word. The rash had turned to amnesia.

The editor of the "organ of British Jewry" may well argue that he can have his own diseases when and how he pleases. He may. But when he decides to spread them among his readership at large, he must also, in their basic interest, be as lavish with the antidote as he was with the germs.

And now, I see, the *Chronicle* is at it again—this time with a few derogatory passes at the British delegation to Congress. Something of the real facts are to be found in the later pages of this journal.



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INSIDE EGYPT

THE COPTS—NASSER'S SECRET PEOPLE

NEW ASCENDANCE SPOTLIGHTS CHRISTIAN MINORITY

By race the blessed Anthony was an Egyptian, and he was descended from a noble family, and was, indeed, an owner of slaves...

—St. Athanasius (298-373); THE LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Ever since the fifth and sixth centuries, when the Greek Orthodox prelates of Constantinople sought mercilessly to stamp out the Monophysite heresy—the doctrine that the person of Christ had included two elements, the human and the divine, but that the latter had completely absorbed the former—Egypt's native Christians, the Copts, have been an enigma.

With their rather hermetic customs and the gnostic nature of their rites, they are still largely a mystery to the Moslems who conquered them in the seventh century, and who have, despite centuries of co-existence with them, rarely seemed to understand them.

In the Year VI of Gamal Abdel Nasser's revolutionary rule, which places the nation's secular development above things theological, the Copts of Egypt and their brethren in Ethiopia remain almost as great a mystery to outsiders as ever.

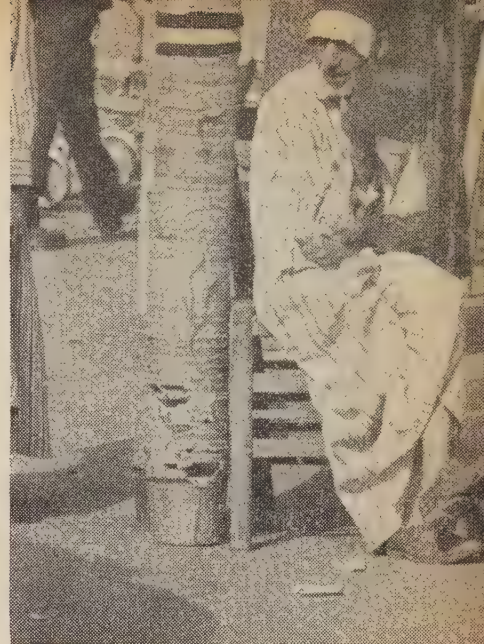
Important factor : Few modern scholars have studied them exhaustively, and even fewer, apart from noting in passing that they celebrate interminably long masses in their Arabic liturgy, and are careful to intermarry among their own kind, have written about them. Yet they remain a force to be reckoned with in Egypt, and no one knows this better than Nasser himself.

Though the Copts attribute their religious origin to the secession of the Monophysites from the Orthodox Church at the Council of Chalcedon in 478, nearly any Copt you meet today will proudly tell you that, racially, he is descended from the "real Egyptians"—the Pharaonic people who drew their language (now preserved only in a few ancient manuscripts in scattered monasteries of Egypt) and traditions from the pre-Hellenic past.

Though many are physically indistinguishable from Egypt's twenty million or more Moslems, and some even have Nubian or Sudanese traits, others have the delicate bone structure and unmistakable facial contours of ancient Egyptian statuary.

How many? Uncertainty about the Copts today begins with the most elementary fact about them: how many there are. The latest official U.A.R. census, the results of which were announced in October, 1960, places the number at 670,000, only 2.5 per cent of Egypt's total population of 26,800,000.

Coptic leaders argue that this figure is ridiculously low. The Coptic patriarch, Cyril VII, has lodged a protest against the official results, and, unofficially, Copts will tell you that there are actually seven million of their number living in Egypt today.



CAIRO STREET CORNER
All brothers under the fez?

However, one extremely well informed Roman Catholic source maintains that the most likely figure is four million. The estimate is based on comparative figures over the past few decades. In the 1927 census, there were 1,186,000 Christians out of a total of 14.5 million Egyptians; in 1937, 1,300,000 out of 15.9 million; in 1947, 1,500,000 out of 18.9 million (a statistic also questioned by the Copts themselves).

Varying fortunes : On this basis, the proportion had remained largely constant. And since 1947, there has been neither persecution of the Copts, nor any significant emigration. Their family structure has remained intact, and if anything, their numbers should have increased.

The fortunes of the Copts during the century and a half since Napoleon opened the windows of Egypt onto the world and revived western interest in the country's Christians, have been as diverse as those of Egypt herself.

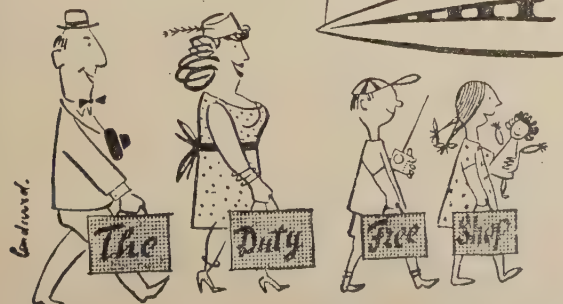
Before that, the last important western gesture on their behalf had been during the Turkish domination of Egypt, when Pope Leo XIII had sent Jesuit missionaries to aid them.

Looked on as traitors : When Napoleon's troops left, the Copts' Moslem compatriots considered them traitors because they had tended to be "collaborationists", and their mameluke rulers regarded them as traitors as well.

By 1850, however, their lot had improved, and Mohammed Ali, the Albanian adventurer and admirer of all things western, even appointed a few Copts to public office.

Under Said Pasha, in 1855, the oppressive *gezeyeh*, or head tax, levied on the Copts was suppressed, and they received 1,500 feddans of land on which to build

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schools. However, when Said Pasha, for the first time in centuries, made them eligible for military service, the Copts were slow to rally round the flag, and strove to retain their traditional exemptions.

Noble titles: It was at this time that many of the Egyptian laws regulating the personal status of Christians, granting them near-equality with Moslems in most civil matters, were finally promulgated.

Copts began to assume the noble title of pasha or bey, and their leanings towards the west were shown in the links many forged with Anglo-American Protestant missions.

One result was the Coptic Evangelical Church, founded by American missionaries, which still claims a few scattered communities of the faithful in Upper Egypt.

Neglected properties: This church, far less compromised in Moslem eyes because, unlike the Anglican missions, it never collaborated with the British, still enjoys officially recognised status, though its properties are now suffering from poverty and neglect.

After the beginning of the British occupation in 1882, Mustapha Kamal made further efforts to bring the Copts into public life, and even appointed a Coptic minister to his Cabinet (the minister was assassinated). Though some Coptic leaders attended the pan-Islamic congress of 1910, the patriarch strongly disapproved.

By this time, the Copts were strong competitors of both the Moslem majority and the Jewish minority for leading posts in commerce and Egypt's embryonic industry. Though only ten per cent of the population, they were earning forty per cent of the total paid out in salaries.



SHOPPERS IN A NARROW STREET
Does prosperity spell destruction?

In the Government: In 1912, the Coptic congress of Heliopolis claimed certain privileges for the Copts as a religious minority, most of which were not granted.

The next real boost to Coptic morale came in 1945, when Copts again entered the Government, this time a Wafdist one. King Farouk encouraged the foundation of the Clotby school complex in Alexandria, and permitted improvements in the patriarchate there.

But by this time, the most serious problem, one which still plagues the Coptic communities today, disputes between the synod (clergy) and the *majlis* (laity) (largely over money matters) had begun seriously to impair traditional Coptic unity.

New flare-ups: Although St. Abram, Bishop of Fayum (1829-1914), revered by Christians, Moslems and Jews alike, did much to calm these quarrels in his time, they flared up fiercely again under the patriarchs Makarios III, who died in 1945, and his successor Cyril VI, the immediate predecessor of the present patriarch, Cyril VII, who took office in 1958.

After the clergy-laity differences, the greatest weakness of the Copts is the disintegration of their school system. Though Copts founded Egypt's first secondary college, after Said Pasha's land grant, their schools have succumbed one by one to a sort of creeping nationalisation, hastened by the acceptance of government subsidies.

The Coptic clergy, with notable exceptions, seem on the whole to lack broad culture and a capacity for leadership,

and are no longer, generally speaking, being drawn from the "good families" among Egyptian Christians.

Church building grows: Weighing against these negative aspects is a strong revival of church construction (45 new Coptic churches have been built in Egypt during the past year alone); a well-organised Sunday School movement, and a monastic reform which began in the Abou Mineh and Mareotis monasteries, and which appears to be gaining momentum. The Institute of Higher Coptic studies, too, is making a recognised cultural contribution to Egyptian society.

However, a general malaise, a sort of basically negative approach that in some cases almost reaches the proportions of a persecution complex, has been noted by numerous residents and travellers in Egypt of late.

What real basis, if any, exists for this feeling, it is difficult to discover. "We are second-class citizens, we Christians," a Coptic merchant recently told one foreigner. "We have been forgotten by the west, and we are being buried by the Moslems." Yet, in the next breath, the merchant admitted that business had never been better, nor he and his family more prosperous.

No persecution: Sociologists, journalists and diplomats have looked in vain for any *bona fide* instances of persecution of the Copts since the Revolution. Certainly, there has been no duplication in Egypt of recent events in General Ibrahim Abboud's Sudan, where the Christian Sunday has been abolished as a holiday, a priest thrown into jail for 12 years for distributing leaflets, and even young schoolboys arrested for the same "offence".

A foreigner visiting Cairo and Alexandria today is struck by the number of Copts who are obviously in positions of command in industry and commerce, if not in the arts and sciences. In fact, one is led to give credence to the theory advanced by one western diplomat who has long resided in Cairo: that the Copts, despite their protestations to the contrary, have improved their status since Suez by moving into many positions vacated by Jews immediately following the Sinai Campaign and the Anglo-French action at Port Said in the winter of 1956.

If this is true, it may prove to be at once the greatest strength and the greatest weakness of the Copts today. They may well enjoy the peculiar status of a gifted, if esoteric Christian minority, but their country is one where, after all, Islam is the official state religion, and Arabism the secular creed.

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HARD SELLING IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET

HIGH QUALITY ISRAEL'S STRONG POINT

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

However high the quality of a product, selling it on a large scale always involves problems. Israeli citrus is no exception. The main problem this season, which is just getting into its stride, is price.

According to Zvi H. Izakson, there are a number of causes for this situation. Izakson is in a position to know, since he is not only President of the Israel Farmers' Federation, but also President of the International Organisation of Mediterranean Citrus Growers (CLAM) and a member of the Israeli Citrus Marketing Board.

Izakson considers that the formation of the two European groups, the Inner Six and the Outer Seven, is one of the factors affecting citrus price levels. Between them, these two groups comprise Israel's most important European markets—England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Ireland make up the "Seven", and France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg the "Six".

Flood of apples: The general liberalisation of West European trade, currency devaluations in France, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Spain, and the flooding of world markets by apple growers who are prepared to take almost any price are adding to the difficulties Israeli

citrus exporters are currently facing.

Another factor, said Izakson, is the extension of the South African orange season, which now continues almost up to Christmas, thus providing extra competition for Israeli citrus at a time when the flow is just beginning to increase.

Estimates of this season's total Israeli

citrus crop are put at half a million tons, 400,000 tons of which will be exported and the other 100,000 sold at home. To grow a crop of these dimensions has taken 130,000 dunams of older trees and 40,000 dunams of more recently planted trees which have just begun to bear. (A dunam is one quarter of an acre).

Other countries too: By 1963, this area will have increased to 350,000 dunams, the Ministry of Agriculture says, and by 1970 will be producing 1,175,000 tons of citrus—over three times as much as this season.

Israel is not alone in planning increased citrus production. Izakson cited Spain, Morocco, Turkey, Greece and especially Brazil as aiming at increased citrus production, although, even with expanded groves, they will still not approach United States production, which accounts for almost half the present world total of some 20,000,000 tons a year.

The Mediterranean growers account for 3½ million tons of this total at present, but by 1970, if the present rate of new planting continues, this figure will have risen to 5½ million tons, and the world figure to 30 million tons.

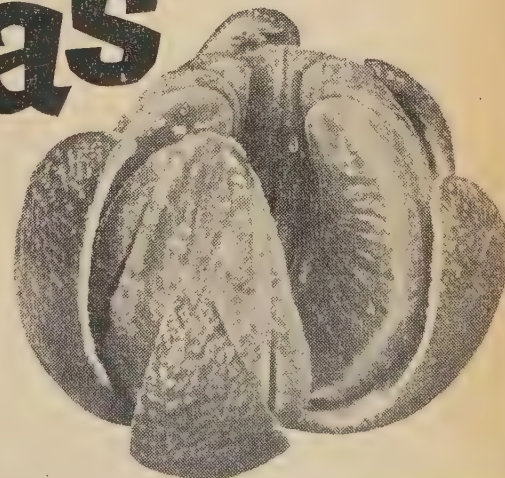
Mostly for export: The Mediterranean as a whole is in a different position from the United States and some other producers, as far as exports are concerned, Izakson pointed out. The U.S. consumes and processes almost all its huge production at home, whereas the Mediterranean producers grow their citrus mainly for export. Of the expected 5½ million tons they will produce in 1970, four million will be for export and only 1½ million for local consumption.

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ever, never been one which sits back and let problems develop until they become unmanageable. Nor, although they are cautious, like all farmers, are growers natural pessimists.

CLAM will be meeting in Madrid next March to discuss practical steps towards marketing any surpluses which may arise. Between them they represent the Mediterranean's most important citrus producing countries—Israel, France, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Tunisia, Italy and Morocco. Any decisions reached will, therefore, be of far-reaching importance.

World conference: In addition to this conference, Izakson has taken the initiative in convening, probably for the spring of 1962, in California, a world conference of citrus growers, at which all the important citrus producing countries will be represented, including the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentine and Japan.

Of course, as Izakson pointed out, Israel starts off with one great advantage in world markets—quality. The high standard of her Shamouti oranges, lemons and grapefruit is taken for granted throughout the world, and this is of inestimable importance. Alone, however, it is not enough.

In today's conditions, even a top-quality product has to be put over by "hard sell", in Europe, Israel's largest citrus market, as well as elsewhere. The men responsible for marketing Israeli citrus seem to be well aware of this fact.

UNCERTAIN, BUT BY NO MEANS UNFAVOURABLE

EUROPEAN MANAGER SUMS UP THE PROSPECTS

from a special correspondent

London:

Seen from the vantage point of London, Israel's citrus export problems look much the same as they do from Tel Aviv, but with the addition of purely local factors which may not be so evident at the far end of the Mediterranean.

The man most concerned with this season's prospects—and next season's and the season's after that—is Moshe Levine, chief European representative of Israel's Citrus Marketing Board. At the moment, his prognosis is "uncertain."

Like everyone connected with Jaffas—shippers, importers, retailers, housewives—Levine takes consistent high quality for granted. "The Jaffa is a good orange," he says, and the 800,000,000 Jaffas, oranges and grapefruit sold here during the season bear him out.



CITRUS BOARD HEADQUARTERS IN TEL AVIV
Monument to a national industry—the foundations are still firm

Price the main thing: But it is not the quantity of Israeli citrus sold here that is Levine's prime concern just now. The figure has remained pretty constant over recent years, and although he would like to see it increased, a point to which he later returned, Moshe Levine is at the moment worried about the price Israeli citrus fruit is fetching from retailers and housewives.

And rightly so, of course. If they are not willing to pay more, wholesalers and importers are in turn determined to pay lower prices, with the result that the growers' income declines. This week, citrus importers are paying ten shillings a case less than they were for Israeli citrus this time last year.

What is the reason for this? Levine pointed out that even those importers

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WHERE IT ALL BEGINS
In an Israeli grove, the pick of the new crop

who handle citrus fruit from other countries agree that Jaffas are easy to peel, juicy, tasty and attractive. As far as quality is concerned, they have no competition to speak of.

Fierce competition: But, at the heart of things, lies the question of quantity. The market now is tougher than it has ever been, because of the steadily increasing quantities of citrus arriving for sale from Spain, Italy, Tunisia, Morocco, and most recently, from South Africa. And the figure will grow with every

succeeding season, for these countries are increasing the areas under citrus. They compete fiercely on price, and they also have a longer season—21½ weeks, as compared with Israel's 19—an important factor.

This aspect of competition could be very much eased if only the British would eat more oranges. Englishmen (and Scots and Welshmen) eat only 14 pounds of citrus—mainly oranges—per head per year, the lowest figure for any European country.

Nearly half : On the other hand, Britain is easily Israel's most important outlet for her oranges, lemons and grapefruit, taking four million cases out of the total of ten million Israel exports.

Levine has been at his job for over twelve years, and has an optimistic approach to its problems. He admits that the Israeli citrus industry is going through a difficult time in the export field, but believes that the industry is resilient enough to cope with its problems satisfactorily.

"Our job is made a lot easier by having a good product to sell," he said. "I should like to point out that we invariably do better than our rivals. They import greater quantities here than we do, and so they find it much more difficult to dispose of their fruit at prices as high as those we obtain."

Publicity stepped up : "Furthermore, we are taking active steps to boost sales. This season we shall be spending £150,000 on a national publicity and advertising campaign, a total appropriation which is 15 per cent up on last year.

"We shall obviously benefit, too, from the £200,000 campaign being launched in Britain, France and Germany by CLAM, which represents Mediterranean fruit growers, to make people more fruit-conscious."

Israel is not taking her citrus's high quality for granted, by any means. Experiments continue apace to find methods of improving it still further, and there is constant research into better packaging methods.

Medical evidence : As the public over here becomes more concerned with its general health, and Levine believes that there are definite signs that this is happening, the value of citrus as a food will become more appreciated. Eating grapefruit for breakfast, for example, will help to increase Vitamin C intake, while at the same time allowing a reduction in starch intake.

Wherever possible, the Citrus Marketing Board's publicity experts lay stress on medical evidence of the desirability of making citrus fruit a part of the regular diet, and the role it can play in helping to maintain health.

The marketing problem is being tackled from another angle as well. In common with other producers, Israel is increasing her citrus acreage and will have to find new markets, as well as expand existing ones. By 1965-66, she will be exporting an additional 6-8 million cases, and customers will have to be found for them.

Great scope for growth : Israel may well be able to increase exports to the countries of Eastern Europe, thus opening

(continued on page 19)

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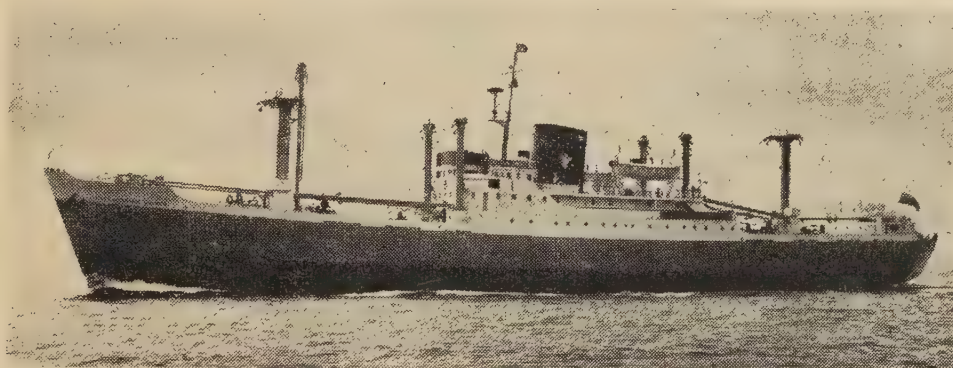
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(Continued from page 16)

ing up what would be virtually new markets, for these countries buy very little Israeli citrus at present. In addition, present markets could be greatly expanded.

"We have barely scratched the surface of the market in the countries we export to at the moment," declared Moshe Levine. "This is particularly true of Britain. And another thing—if the Spanish, for example, export a fifth of their crop to Russia, they will send less here and we will have less competition."

On the whole, Levine is optimistic. "There is no need to worry. We have a good orange, and that is the most important thing to remember. Future prospects? Well, platitudes are no good. I am confident of the future, but at the moment, things are uncertain. After all, the fruit business is a business like any other. You have to take your chance, just as if you were playing the Stock Exchange."

Natural advantage: Then he returned again to Israel's trump card, quality. "Other countries cannot grow a better orange than the Jaffa," he said. "It's a question of natural advantage—Israel's climate and soil combine to make the Jaffa what it is."

CITRUS STILL A MAJOR EARNER

BUT INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS ARE GROWING MUCH FASTER

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

On the whole, the importance of citrus compared with other export items has been declining. This has been due to two factors. The first is the serious drop in European citrus prices during the last two years, which, for the present, does not look like being reversed. The second is the rapid expansion of Israel's export industries.

The value of industrial exports rose from \$48.2 million in 1954 to \$83.1 million in 1957, \$116.9 million in 1959 and \$126 million in the first ten months of 1960. Meanwhile, the value of citrus exports actually declined in 1959 and 1960 as compared with the previous two years.

During 1956, 1957 and 1958, Israel citrus growers benefited from high prices in Britain and other West European countries, due chiefly to the frost damage to citrus groves in Spain, which reduced the quantity of fruit marketed. As a result, it was possible to increase foreign currency earnings from citrus without



OFFLOADING IN THE POOL OF LONDON
An orange a day?—far from it in Britain

substantially changing the quantity exported.

Prospects of stability? During the last two years, however, the drop in prices has been so rapid that big increases in the physical quantity of fruit sent abroad

have not quite succeeded in keeping foreign currency earnings at their previous level. The accompanying table, which shows changes as compared with the preceding year, in the average prices obtained for Israel citrus in foreign

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CITRUS AND OTHER EXPORTS COMPARED

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 (estimated)
Citrus exports (\$ million)	31.7	40.8	48.5	48.6	45.9	47.5
Citrus products (\$ million)	2.1	3.8	4.0	5.8	7.3	7.2
Other exports (\$ million)	55.1	65.1	88.3	85.4	124.1	158.3
Citrus and citrus products as percentage of total exports value ...	38.0%	40.7%	37.4%	38.8%	30.0%	25.6%
Added value of citrus and citrus products (\$ million)	23.8	32.3	38.6	40.5	36.3	37.3
Added value of other exports (\$ million) ...	15.7	21.2	30.3	29.4	45.6	50.7
Percentage of citrus and citrus products within total added value of exports	60.3%	60.0%	56.0%	58.1%	44.3%	38.1%

COMPANY MEETING

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

MR. A. W. TUKE'S ADDRESS

BOARD CHANGES SAFEGUARDS AGAINST BANK RAIDS

The Annual General Meeting for the year 1961 of the Stockholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, on Wednesday, 8th February, 1961.

Capital issued £40,862,828. Reserve Fund £23,500,000. Current, Deposit and Other Accounts £1,727,870,499 (1959—£1,676,407,295). Investments £293,950,193 (1959—£393,542,971). Advances £767,138,793 (1959—£648,944,347). Net Profit £5,452,143 (1959—£4,144,470).

The following is an extract from the address of the Chairman, Mr. Anthony William Tuke, circulated to the Stockholders:

The Board have elected as a Vice-Chairman Mr. L. E. D. Bevan, who has been a Director of the Bank since 1938 and whose family has been engaged in the affairs of the Bank in Lombard Street for almost two hundred years. Mr. Bevan himself has always taken a very active part in our business, both at home and overseas, especially as a Local Director at Lombard Street and as Chairman of our subsidiary which operates in France. He is also Chairman of the National Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance.

Since our last Annual Meeting we have elected to the Board Sir Leslie Rowan, who, after a career of great distinction in the Treasury, joined the Board of Vickers Limited. We count ourselves fortunate indeed to have secured his services. We have, I am happy to say, suffered no diminution in our numbers during this period, but Lord Woolton, who is one of the directors retiring by rotation at the forthcoming meeting, has decided, on account of his age, not to seek re-election. It would be idle for me to attempt to add any lustre to Lord Woolton's high reputation and outstanding services to his Country, both in Commerce and in Government, and in his many philanthropic activities. Suffice it to say that when he leaves us we shall all feel that we have parted with a good friend and most wise counsellor.

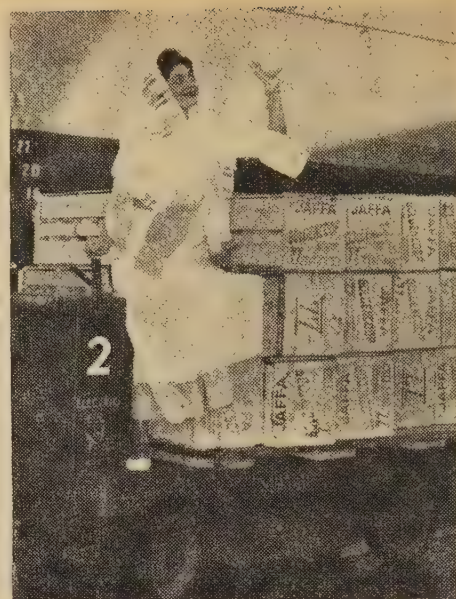
Defence Against Robbery

The succession of attacks which have been made on our branches and their staffs, and, indeed, on members of the public in the course of their business to and from our branches, have given us cause for much concern. It is, however, necessary to keep a sense of proportion about these attacks. Serious though they all are, the successful attack seems to receive more publicity than the unsuccessful one, which may not even get into the Press because it has little news value. The fact is that the majority of these attempts are unsuccessful. Out of thirty-nine attacks made on the premises and staff of this bank during the past twelve years no less than twenty-nine, that is three out of four, were total failures. Even this year, the worst we have ever had, out of every three attacks only one has succeeded. There has been a good deal of loose talk and writing on these matters, and for a real understanding of the problems involved it is necessary to differentiate between the various kinds of attack. There is, first, the armed hold-up of the staff at a branch of a bank which takes place when the staff are in attendance. Secondly, there is the attack upon the strong-rooms of a bank which is usually made during the hours of darkness or over weekends. Lastly, there are the hit-and-run attacks which are made upon

individuals in the street. The protection of our staff is our first concern, but our doors have to be open to the public, and against the sudden irruption of irresponsible thugs there can be no total safeguard. It is for this reason that we have recently taken out an insurance policy covering every member of our staff up to a sum of £10,000 against serious injury in the course of his or her duties. Many branches of the bank have long been fitted with alarms operated by human agency, and we are continually extending the provision of this method of defence. These alarms differ in their nature according to local circumstances. The old-fashioned ones ring bells in the street, but unfortunately we cannot rely upon some passer-by to take the initiative in giving the alarm. More recently we have installed, and are installing, new devices which give warning secretly in such a way as to lead to the identification and apprehension of the criminals. The fitting of these contrivances is continuing progressively, and their variety imports an element of surprise which in itself renders these operations more hazardous to the raider. So far as concerns our strong-rooms, we are constantly looking to the perfection of our defences in the knowledge of advances in the use of explosives and here also we are installing new automatic warning devices. Stockholders will not expect me to enlarge upon their nature beyond saying that they are all designed to give warning unawares and sufficiently early to prevent the would-be entrant from completing his plan. Inevitably this is involving us in a good deal of expense, but we are determined to do what we can by our own efforts to prevent this growing wave of crime. Public awareness, and the prompt reporting of suspicious movements, can help us immensely in this task.

There remains the question of the street raids and the problems involved in the transport of cash. We are anxious to do everything possible in co-operation with our customers to reduce the incidence of this risk, and there is much that can be done, for instance by using different branches for the collection of cash and by varying the days of the week on which the cash is collected. We are all disposed to think that it cannot happen to us. We need all to take more care and show more vigilance. In particular all concerned would do well to preserve a discreet silence, whether members of the staffs of the branches or others concerned in any way with the movement of cash. Our managers have already been instructed to work in the closest co-operation with the police, and in particular to keep them informed of any circumstances which might render a particular branch more vulnerable to attack. We can, of course, rely on the full co-operation of the police, but unfortunately many police forces are at present inadequate in numbers for the proper performance of their duties. Another aspect of the problem, and a most disturbing one, is that many of the participants in these attacks are still, in the eyes of the law, infants. One cannot avoid the conclusion that some parents do not take enough care nor exercise proper discipline in the upbringing of their families.

Copies of the Directors' Report and the full text of the Chairman's Address may be obtained from Barclays Bank, Limited, Room 152, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



"MISS JAFFA'S" CHOICE
A treat for the dockers

markets during 1955-60, underlines the reason.

CITRUS PRICE CHANGES

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
—	+14%	+11%	+2%	—16%	—9%

There is a school of thought which claims that, since almost the entire price rise caused by the special circumstances prevailing during the 1956-58 period has now been wiped out, there are prospects of greater stability in future years.

However, the constantly increasing quantities of citrus fruit expected to reach Western Europe from Spain and North Africa are likely to disprove this claim, unless a very sizeable increase in the average consumption of oranges and grapefruit per head of population takes place.

Big added value: Despite these reservations, however, citrus remains a major prop of Israel's foreign currency budget. This is because the proportion of imports required for citrus production is small, so that the added value is much larger than with industrial exports, which require imports of raw materials, as well as larger supplies of equipment, fuel and so on.

It is estimated that the \$47 million or so worth of citrus exported during 1960 yielded a net gain of \$33 million to the Israel economy. On the other hand, the \$92 million worth of industrial exports (other than diamonds) probably did not yield more than \$41.5 million in added value, and the \$60 million worth of diamonds, not more than \$13 million.

Lower prices: Citrus prices are likely to fall this season, though it is too early

yet to be able to reach any final conclusion. At the same time, it is already known that the crop will not be more than five per cent bigger than last year's, if that. The 1959/60 crop totalled just under 15 million cases. About 10½ million were exported, over 2 million eaten by Israelis, and the remainder processed by local industries.

Less added value : It should be noted that the citrus products industry also exports a very large proportion of its output. In 1959 and 1960, such exports exceeded \$7 million, and their added value was substantially higher than that of most other industrial exports, as the accompanying table shows.

The table also illustrates the sharp decline in the relative importance of citrus exports during the last two years, and the fall in added value of citrus exports from about 75 per cent in 1957-8 to some 70 per cent last year, because of lower prices.

The area under citrus has been steadily expanded. As the new plantings begin to bear, the next ten years will see a considerable increase in citrus output, and growers are apprehensive about the profitability of the branch, should the price in Europe decline much further.

Industry expands : Whichever way prices go, however, the relative importance of citrus as a foreign currency earner is likely to continue to diminish, since industry is expanding far more rapidly than the citrus industry.

**BUILDING BRITAIN'S
BABIES**

**ORANGE JUICE
A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR**

People tend to identify Israel's citrus industry with Jaffas and leave it at that. The citrus products industry is often overlooked, although its contribution to Israel's exports is considerable and growing.

A large proportion of the concentrated orange juice distributed through welfare clinics in Britain to expectant mothers and young children is in fact of Israeli origin, and has been for years.

Britain's food and soft drink industries are also good customers for concentrated orange juice. They buy it sterilised and tinned, or by the large barrel, when it has minute amounts of sulphur dioxide added as a preservative. Grapefruit juice is becoming increasingly popular as well, and is also available tinned or in barrels.

Oils for flavouring : Soft drink manufacturers buy substantial quantities of citrus bases for their various beverages, as well as orange paste and essential oils.

These oils, which are really essences, as their name shows, are derived from the peel of citrus fruit and have very many applications for flavouring soft drinks, giving an orangy taste to cakes, pastries and fillings, and providing certain fragrances for the manufacture of perfume.

Peel itself is used for puddings and, of course, for making candied peel, a popular commodity in grocery shops at this time of year, while the pulp remaining after the juice has been extracted is used in the making of marmalade.

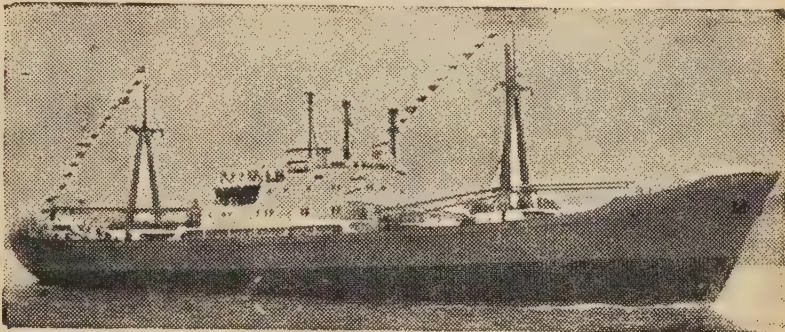
Food and soft drink manufacturers use a great deal of natural, unconcentrated orange juice, and the Israelis have found it worth their while to cultivate this market. As the seasons go by, they are succeeding in selling increasing quantities of pasteurised orange, grapefruit and lemon juice, ready canned in one-gallon drums.

Flavour retained : With these juices, as with the much smaller tins sold in

grocery shops for consumption at home, every possible precaution is taken to ensure that the Vitamin C content should be the highest obtainable, and that the full flavour of the fresh fruit should be retained as far as is practicable.

This preoccupation with quality is a natural one. Not only do the larger manufacturers in Israel (there are twelve or so altogether) maintain their own laboratories, but Government laboratories check each export consignment of citrus products. Only when they come up to the required standard is an export licence issued.

Most modern : Israel's citrus processing industry is among the country's most modern. Every effort is made to keep abreast of the latest developments in the field, and there is no doubt, that the maintenance of the present policy will lead to even greater progress being made in exports than has already been achieved.



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The Jewish Quarterly

with the WINTER issue (just out!), has entered its 8th year of publication—no reason for special celebrations, but reason enough for those not yet among its readers, to discover for themselves what they have been missing all this time—for instance, in the current issue: GERDA CHARLES surveys the LITERARY SCENE 1961; FREDERIC RAPHAEL looks, philosophically, at JEWISH HISTORY; PROF. BER MARK assesses the work of SIMON DUBNOW; DR. A. STEINBERG interprets what he terms Dubnow's 'METHOD'; JOSEF HERMAN reflects on the DIARY OF DOVIDL ('every bit as moving as that of Anne Frank'); EDOUARD RODITI writes on JEWISH DRAUGHTSMEN; the late SHMUEL HALKIN is represented by a long poem, revealing the fate—and unshaken faith—of the Soviet-Yiddish writer. These are some of the highlights in one issue only—and this is what others said about earlier editions (to quote but a few): MAURICE EDELMAN, M.P., having read the autumn issue with 'the greatest admiration'—"I congratulate you both on keeping alive a most important tradition of Jewish writing and combining with it a contemporary awareness of what is being written by Jews today." ISAAC DEUTSCHER: "I find 'THE JEWISH QUARTERLY' to be quite unique—an excellent paper, the only one, now in existence, that is up to the highest standards of the best Jewish literary press..." DAVID DAICHES: "... very interesting... a really lively and 'adult' magazine." PROF. WALTER BERNARD, of Long Island University, New York: "... Your publication, by stressing the works of Jewish artists, writers and thinkers—and striking such an harmonious balance between them—definitely fills a vital need. It should be vigorously supported not only by Jewish intellectuals, but by cultural persons in general." A READER from far-away Hamilton, Canada, simply (and briefly) exclaims: "Your 'Quarterly' is invigorating, stimulating, interesting—all in all—very important to me!" **QUESTION:** Why not fill up the Form below and post it without delay?

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

GROUND-NUTS MAKE THE GRADE

FOREIGN COUNTRIES READY TO SHELL OUT FOR ENTIRE CROP

from a correspondent

With an estimated production of 16,000 tons of ground-nuts during the current season, the Ground-nut Production and Marketing Board is slowly forging ahead in the development of one of the most promising export crops produced here to date.

Ground-nuts had been grown here sporadically since 1941, but their high quality and their potential export value were not fully realised until 1952. Exports began in 1953, reaching 3,000 tons, but the multiplicity of producers and marketing units had an adverse effect on attempts to increase this figure.

In 1955, the Ground-nut Association was founded. It was a voluntary body including all producers, processing plants and exporters. The Board itself, a public body under Government auspices, came into being only last year.

Virginia type: According to Dr. Yaakov Fischler, manager of the Board, demand for Israel ground-nuts abroad is expanding steadily. Since production is closely linked with exports, it has been the Board's function to correlate these two factors, both by regulating the local market and by increasing production expressly for export.

Ground-nuts grown here are of the Virginia type, most of them exported in the shell, although the export of shelled ground-nuts began two years ago, and is developing well.

The main export destinations so far have been Britain, France, Switzerland and Austria. Western Germany has also taken some ground-nuts, but the demand there is for a cheaper variety. Last year, the Board began exports to Canada and has a growing host of demands from all over the world—from Singapore to Barbados and from Brazil to Australia.

Many offers: Interest in established markets is also growing and Dr. Fischler, during his last visit to England, some months ago, received many offers from firms which had not previously been buyers.

Planting starts in April and continues till the end of May. Harvesting begins in September and continues until the end of October. It is a practically unbroken rule, Dr. Fischler said, that ground-nuts must stay in the ground for 150 days.

In 1959-60, production reached 13,500 tons. 6,000 tons were exported, 5,500 in

the shell and 500 shelled. For the 1960-1 season, acreage has been increased by fifteen per cent, while exports are expected to rise by 10-20 per cent.

Too good for oil: All nuts exported from here are for direct consumption, since the quality is too high for them to be suitable for oil-processing. Ground-nuts for edible oil production in Israel itself are mostly imported from abroad. Only an occasional few hundred tons reach oil manufacturers here from local sources, in the rare instances when the local market has been saturated, or a particular consignment is unsuitable for export.

As a rule, the industry suffers from under- rather than over-production. In contrast with such subsidised crops as onions and tomatoes, which are often destroyed rather than be sold below the guaranteed minimum price, ground-nuts have never enjoyed Government subsidies.

As a result perhaps, farmers have been reluctant to expand their ground-nut acreage, lest they be left with an unsold surplus for which the authorities will not foot the bill.

Mid-season switch: According to Dr. Fischler, the farmer must be made to realise that foreign markets for Israeli ground-nuts are almost unlimited. Canada alone would buy the entire crop if given the chance. The only factor which might adversely affect exports is the continued shortage of supplies, which often forces foreign customers, in mid-season, to switch to another supplier.

The possibilities for developing exports in the foreseeable future are such that, in the Board's view, everything should be done to encourage a rapid expansion of ground-nut production, especially since their added value runs as high as 87.5 per cent.



DEMONA
New scent from the East

SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS

NEW EXPORT PERFUME
COMES OF AGE

Israel now has its first export perfume, *Demonia*, created by Lola Beer, one of the country's leading fashion designers, primarily for export, because of perfume's foreign currency earning potential. "The French perfume industry, for instance, has proved an important dollar earner," Miss Beer said.

Her perfume is based on *acacia orientalis*, combined with a variety of chemical scent ingredients, and has been developed over the past two years by Miss Beer in co-operation with Frutarom of Haifa, under the guidance of a French specialist.

The bottles, with a stopper in the shape of a menorah, have to be imported, and carry a high rate of duty. As this would make local sales prohibitively expensive, *Demonia* is sold here only by duty-free shops which cater for tourists and



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C.O.L. BONDS	103.8	103.8
SHARES	328.3	327.0
For Investments consult		

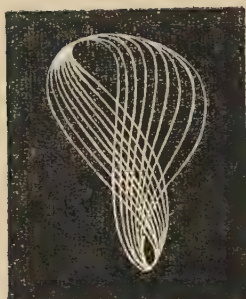
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diplomats at \$5.75 per half ounce.

Order from New York: The price in the U.S.A. will be nearly four times as high, between \$20 and \$22, about the price of Dior perfumes, according to Lola Beer. Sample shipments have been sent to various parts of the world, and the first order of 1,500 bottles went to a New York furrier in time for the Christmas sales.

Miss Beer hopes that locally produced, hand-blown bottles will eventually replace imported ones, so that sales may be developed locally as well as overseas. This will be of particular importance when a plan for marketing toilet water is put into operation in the near future.

This may well sell better than perfume, a luxury item the world over. Even in France, expensive perfumes are for export, rather than a local sales item. The added value on *Demonia*, Miss Beer claims, is about 73 per cent.

SELF-EMPLOYED AT A DISADVANTAGE

"LOOKED ON AS POOR RELATIONS"

Israel's self-employed consider that they have a less secure economic future than any other sector of the nation. Although they may participate in government social security services, they feel that the old age pensions they would receive would not provide much more than pin money.

Wage earners and salaried employees are by law entitled to severance pay upon retirement and, in many cases, to pensions which constitute a high percentage of their previous salaries. Self-employed people, who may be forced to retire for reasons of age or failing health, have, as a rule, nothing to fall back on. Professionals are particularly hard hit by this state of affairs.

Under the present law, self-employed persons may invest up to five per cent of their annual income in tax-free pension funds, up to a maximum of £600 per annum. In other words, a man would have to be earning £12,000 a year—quite a high level of income—to be entitled to the maximum.

Introduced last year: Discussions are under way on the question of raising the permitted percentage from five to seven and a half with total savings of £900 a year allowed, but no decision has yet been taken. Even if the permitted level of savings were raised, however, this would still fail to solve the problems of all those who are today near retirement and have not hitherto been permitted to invest in tax-free pension funds.



TADMOR, ONE OF ISRAEL'S LUXURY HOTELS
But what of the average tourist?

Tax-free savings funds of any kind became legal only last year, so self-employed people in their fifties, who have already worked for thirty years or more, are at a decided disadvantage compared with salaried employees.

Moreover, the terms for tax-free savings are by no means liberal. No withdrawals are permitted during the first ten years, unless the person in question retires from active life or ceases to be self-employed by entering paid employment. In case of death, of course, savings are paid out to the heirs.

New approach wanted: Both self-employed and professional people are firmly convinced that the entire question of pensions funds for them need to be reconsidered. Present schemes still leave them in the "poor relations" category, they say, and are totally inadequate for their purpose.

THE GREEKS HAVE A WORD FOR IT

CIVILITY THE KEYNOTE OF OLYMPIC AIRWAYS

"The customer is always right", is a maxim which is not yet fully accepted in Israel, so it was with pleasure that we learnt that Olympic Airways, the youngest line to operate in and out of Israel, has adopted this slogan.

The Onassis-owned company has operated here since August 1958, starting with a local staff of three, and today employs 23, including air crews. Olympic was the first air-line to introduce jet planes into this area, using Comet 4B's which have been flying to and from Israel three times a week since last May.

Olympic boasts the youngest manage-

ment of any airline operating locally—the two top officials' combined ages do not reach 70. The line's resident general manager, A. Z. Kis, has often represented Israel at international conventions, most recently in Amsterdam and Hamburg.

Group tours: During the past two months, Olympic has brought twelve travel agents from England and ten from Switzerland to Israel as guests, and another twenty, this time from Belgium, are due this month.

The airline has also organised group tours for Passover, but adequate hotel accommodation at moderate prices remains the greatest problem faced by all those trying to promote tourism to Israel.

Despite the fact that new hotels are constantly planned, and most of the plans translated into construction, investors seem to think that only luxury hotels can provide them with the desired profit—luxury hotels which the average tourist cannot afford.

Floating hotels: One way of solving this problem, according to H. F. Fellus, Olympic Sales Manager here, is to bring tourists by ship and let them sleep and eat aboard during their stay. Olympic Cruises, affiliated to Olympic Airways, is planning to bring 400 tourists in March and April under this scheme.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS — BRITISH SECTION

JEWISH FORUM

33 SEYMOUR PLACE, LONDON, W.1
TUESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1961 at 8 p.m.

How Far Can Jews in East and West Co-operate in a Divided World?

Prof. HYMAN LEVY, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Author of "Jews and the National Question."

EMANUEL LITVINOFF

Editor "Jews in Eastern Europe."

Dr. S. A. MILLER, B.Sc., M.A.(Oxon.),
Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Former Chairman Poale Zion in Gt. Britain.

Dr. S. J. ROTH

Executive Secretary, World Jewish Congress,
European Division.

In the Chair: Mr. J. HALEVY, M.Sc.
Chairman, World Jewish Congress,
British Section.

Questions & Discussion

CONGRESS

TEN THOUSAND WORDS OF RESOLUTIONS

CENTRALITY OF IMMIGRATION UPHELD

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

If measured by its output of final resolutions, the 25th Zionist Congress was very impressive indeed. It produced over one hundred resolutions, amounting to nearly ten thousand words.

There were eleven on political affairs, 25 on youth and pioneering, six on Youth Aliyah and economic affairs, 16 on education and culture in the Diaspora, eight on settlement, ten on immigration, twenty on finance, and a variety of others.

To the observer, the most distressing point about most of the resolutions was that they were not decisions on certain courses of action to be taken, but rather declarations of belief in something which no one would even remotely presume to contest—and which had been said at past Congresses in equal measure.

Plea for Soviet Jewry : In the case of the settlement resolutions, this approach slipped into a statistical enumeration of achievements (43,000 farm units, 486 villages, etc.), all of which could have been taken straight from the Government Yearbook.

If the description "important" can be applied to any one resolution, it is to the one which reaffirmed that "immigra-

tion must occupy a central place in the Zionist activities of the World Zionist Organisation in the Diaspora."

The political affairs resolutions contained, in addition to heavy verbiage about international friendship and cultural ties, the demand that "the Soviet Government recognise the right of the Jews to a national, religious and cultural Jewish life and their right of immigration to Israel." This resolution ends with an extension of "fraternal greetings to Soviet Jewry," proudly noting "its loyalty to its glorious national heritage and its ardent hopes for the future."

Concern for Moroccan Jews : Herut proposed a *votum separatum* stating that: "Congress declares that the only constructive solution to the problem of Soviet Jewry is the opening of the gates, so that they should be able to emigrate to Israel, and that the Zionist Movement is required to find ways and means to mobilise international public opinion to influence the Soviet Government to permit Jewish emigration."

On this occasion, Goldmann himself took the floor, saying that this was one of those resolutions which Congress could not pass, yet could not vote against either. In the best case, he said, such a resolution would do no harm—but it might cause great damage. At his request, Herut then agreed to refer the motion to the General Council, a way out which was accepted almost unanimously.

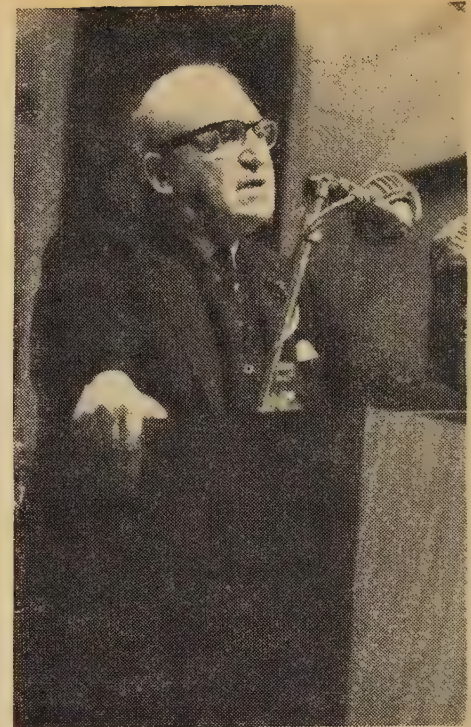
Another resolution viewed "with concern the increasingly serious situation of Moroccan Jewry... Congress appeals to the Moroccan Government to let the Jews of the country emigrate and be reunited with their families wherever they may be... the severance of postal communications between the Jews of Morocco and their families in Israel is contrary to basic humanitarian principles."

Inter-party agreements : While the voting was going on, so were the rows. They were complicated by inter-party agreements not to enter the Executive unless the other party was also included.

Thus, when Mizrachi's particular demands were met, it turned out that they could not join unless the Neumann Confederation was also brought in. And so it was in the case of Mapam and Ahdut Avodah.

A positive achievement : One most welcome aspect of this Congress was that for the first time, it included not only proper delegates, but also a generous sprinkling of associate and fraternal delegations. These came from fifteen countries (including Britain) and accounted for 49 persons.

If these, plus the more than 300 Dia-



BARNETT JANNER, M.P.
Not an overseas branch

spora delegates, managed to get together with the Israelis, discussed their common problems and saw something of the country—then that, at least, was a positive achievement.

BRITAIN'S DELEGATES IN JERUSALEM

NO BLOC VOTING OR WORKING

Only the Israeli and United States delegations to Congress were larger than the British delegation, with its nineteen elected and three *ex officio* members. Nevertheless, the British formed only some four per cent of the Congress's total membership, and were therefore denied the opportunity of making a major impact.

Despite this, in committees and unofficial meetings, as well as in more personal contacts, they made their influence felt, because of the unique relationship of British Jewry with Israel and the more permanent contacts of its leaders with Israeli parties and organisations.

British Zionist Federation Chairman Woolf Perry was elected chairman of the Organisation and Information Commission, which sat hour after hour in an overheated, smoke-filled room on the fifth floor of the Congress building, working out a set of resolutions on the

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The 25th Zionist Congress

A RECEPTION

to receive a Report by our Congress Delegates
will be held on

MONDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1961,
at 8 p.m. sharp
at the

ADOLPH TUCK HALL, WOBURN HOUSE,
UPPER WOBURN PLACE, W.C.1.

Speakers :

Mr. WOOLF PERRY
Mr. HAROLD MILLER
Mr. DONALD SILK
Miss B. GUDANSKY

BARNETT JANNER, M.P. will preside

Tribute will be paid to the memory of the late
Dr. JECHIEL TCHLENOW on reinterment
in Israel.

L. BAKSTANSKY,
General Secretary

future conduct of Zionist information and publicity activities.

Duplication: The 36-member Commission also included the Ichud's P. S. Gourgey and the General Zionists' D. Silk and E. Wolfson. It was kept busy dealing with delegates' complaints about lack of co-ordination.

The Commission's agenda was a crowded one, and chairman Perry often dispensed with the services of a translator, in order to save time.

Barnett Janner, M.P., whose elevation to a knighthood was announced while Congress was in session, was one of the Vice-Presidents of Congress and took his share of various rotating chairmanships.

Movement alive: Dr. Levenberg was a Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee which fixed agendas, and of the Ichud Olami four-man group which conducted the abortive talks with the other parties on the formation of the new Executive.

Asked his views on the work accomplished by the Congress, Levenberg said that it had made it clear that the Zionist movement was alive and was going to continue, had created greater understanding and co-operation between Israel and the Diaspora, and had made the fostering of immigration from the free countries its central problem.

Woolf Perry's view of the Congress was that it achieved a good atmosphere as far as the desire to get to grips with the main problems—immigration and education—was concerned. But he agreed with Levenberg that the situation was quite different in financial affairs, where the Jewish Agency is now battling with enormous difficulties. Both considered that more funds should be set aside for youth work and education in the Diaspora, but Agency Treasurer Dov Joseph is sternly opposed to the ten per cent allocation demanded.

Three parties: The members of the British delegation, who represented three parties (Ichud Olami, General Zionists and Mapam) held daily consultations, but did not act or vote as a bloc; they worked with their respective world federations.

They were, however, united in their opposition to the proposal to give Herut a seat on the Zionist Executive, although the General Zionists would have been prepared to accommodate Herut, if the latter had accepted the principle of collective responsibility and Zionist discipline.

As it turned out, Herut was prepared to accept discipline in all matters but information. As a result, even Nahum Goldmann, who had earlier supported Herut's inclusion, grew markedly cool

in his attitude towards the end.

Meeting with Progressives: The leading members of the British General Zionist group held a meeting with the leadership of the Israel Progressive Party which has been orphaned, as it were, since the World Confederation of General Zionists split in two, with the Neumann wing adopting Israel's General Zionist Party, and the Halprin-Goldstein wing rejecting any identification with Israel political groups.

The Progressives, who had in years past been wont to regard the British Zionist Federation as a sort of overseas branch of their party, invited Woolf Perry and several other British G.Z. delegates to a luncheon meeting "to talk things over".

Progressive Knesset Member Izhar Harari opened the discussion, arguing that there was no reason why liberal-minded British Zionists should sever their relations with fellow Liberals in Israel. There need not be complete identification, but there could be a common denominator.

No identification: Perry and Janner replied that the British General Zionists included non-Liberals as well, Socialist Janner being the outstanding example. Thus, they could not identify themselves with an Israeli party taking definite stands on political issues.

On a lower level, a meeting took place between representatives of the British delegation and leaders of the 600-member strong Hitachdut Olei Britannia, the Association of Settlers from Britain in Israel.

Led by their present national chairman, Mrs. Tilly Silman, the Hitachdut asked for funds to buy or build a club and administration centre in Jerusalem, and a bigger annual subsidy from the British Zionist Federation (at present it is running at £500 a year).

Hitachdut appreciated: The Hitachdut claims that it ought to take over some functions in the field of integrating British immigrants, at present performed by the Zionist Federation's Israel Office in Tel Aviv.

Dr. Schafler, of the Federation, told the Hitachdut that while both the London Federation and the Tel Aviv Office appreciated the Hitachdut's work and wanted it to carry on, the Israel Office was the properly established channel for the distribution of loan funds and the conduct of welfare and integration activities.

The Israel Office, he said, had a paid staff of trained workers who could obviously carry out such functions more efficiently than a spare-time voluntary group, however enthusiastic.

MRS. OLGA ALMAN

In a tribute this week, the Federation of Women Zionists said:

With the death of Mrs. Olga Alman on Thursday, January 5, the Federation of Women Zionists and World wizo sustained a grievous loss.

Olga Ginzburg was one of those who early appreciated the fact that women have their own specific role to play in the up-building of the Jewish National Home and in 1917 she, with Mrs. Rebecca Sieff and the late Mrs. Romana Goodman, the three women members of the Council of the Zionist Federation, were instrumental in bringing about the creation of "the Ladies' Committee" of the E.Z.F. They soon discovered, however, that only an autonomous women's organisation could achieve their aims.

At the F.W.Z.'s first Conference she put forward the inspired idea that a Women's International Zionist Organisation which would unite Jewish women all over the world to work for the training and welfare of women and children in the Jewish National Home, should be created. wizo was founded two years later.

From then until literally almost her dying day, Olga Alman, as she became after her marriage to Dr. Simon Alman, devoted her strength, her outstanding financial and organisational abilities and all her many gifts to the development of wizo and to the maintenance of the principles which had inspired its foundation.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, January 14

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION. 262 Commercial Road, E.1. M'ave Malkeh and Kabbat Panim for the Congress Delegation. Speakers: M. Lederman, N. Rabinowitz, E. Chanan. Mr. B. Yarrow in the chair, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, January 17

THEODOR HERZL Z.S. 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Zion House lecture. Rabbi Dr. Kopul Rosen, will speak on "The Supreme Religious Centre". 8 p.m.

Thursday, January 19

ST. JOHNS WOOD & MAIDA VALE Z.S. Dora Freedman Hall, New Community Centre, Grove End Road, N.W.8. The 25th Zionist Congress. Speakers: Janus Cohen, Arieh Handler, Harold Miller. 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 21

MAPAM OPEN FORUM. 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Mr. S. S. Silverman, M.P. and Mr. A. Schenker (U.S.A.), members of Mapam delegation, will report on the 25th Zionist Congress. All welcome. 8.0 p.m.

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SPECIALISING IN WX & OS Dresses, Jumper Suits & Duster Coats to the retail. I. Hoffman (Garments) Ltd., 31/32 Crown Street, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Brighton 27508. Represented Cardiff, South Coast, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow and London.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

A FORTNIGHT IN ISRAEL by Gordon Cooper. Useful information by a famous travel writer on when to go, how to get there, fares, essentials to take. On arrival: types and charges of hotels, food and drink, prevailing prices, inland transportation and fares, sightseeing tours, amusements, shopping, the land and its people, historical and sacred sites, etc. 5s. from your bookseller or 5s. 6d. post paid from Percival Marshall, 19 Noel Street, London, W.1.

The Barmitzvah Forest in Israel

ANGLO-JEWRY'S 13th ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE

Have you sent
YOUR contribution?



13 TREES FOR £4.11.0
39 TREES FOR £13.13.0
130 TREES FOR £45.10.0
1,300 TREES FOR £455. 0.0

You may spread the cost, if desired, by contributing smaller numbers of trees to total 13 within 12 months.

YOU MAY
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FORM

THE PRESIDENT, BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL, JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

I wish to inscribe trees as my gift on the occasion of Israel's Barmitzvah Year in the name(s) of:

NAME & ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE

SIGNATURE

not a case
of 9 lives . . .
but 2,000,000

HELP ISRAEL TO HELP ITSELF

GIVE GENEROUSLY THROUGH

KEREN HAYESOD

JOINT PALESTINE APPEAL

75 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON W.C.1

MUSEum 3815



JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

AIR FORCE CHIEF TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN EZER WEIZMANN FOR BIG DINNER AND PROVINCIAL TOUR

The Commander of the Israel Air Force, Maj.-Gen. Ezer Weizmann, has agreed to be the keynote speaker at the Grosvenor House launching of the 1961 campaign of the Joint Palestine Appeal, it is announced by chairman of the administrative committee J. Edward Sieff. The dinner is due to take place on Saturday evening, February 18.

Ezer Weizmann, a nephew of the first President of Israel, succeeded Dan Tolkowsky as head of the aviation arm of the Israel Defence Forces in 1958, having already lived most of his adult life (he is now 35) with aeroplanes. He qualified as a pilot at the age of 17, and during World War II served in the Royal Air Force in the Far East and North Africa.

Veteran flyer: This officer has practically grown up with the Israel Air Force, from the days in 1947 when it was an embryo unit consisting of a few Piper Cubs camouflaged under the name of the Palestine Aero Club. The planes he flew during the Arab-Israel War were almost all adapted from civilian models.

During the War of Independence of 1948, Ezer Weizmann commanded the first fighter squadron against the Egyptian forces. He studied for a year at the R.A.F. Staff College in 1951, returning home to establish the first Staff and Command Course of the Israel Air Force, which he commanded for 18 months. He is a sabra, and a very fluent speaker in English.

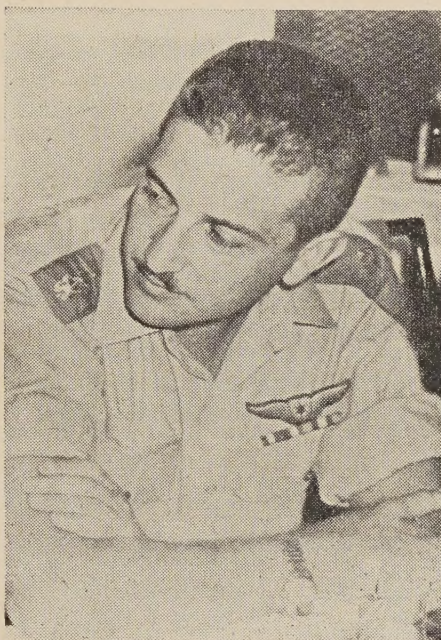
The exploits of Israel's Air Force during the Sinai Campaign have now become a legend. It demonstrated its prowess as both a defence and an attacking arm, to the degree that not a single Jewish settlement was bombed during that campaign, while Israeli pilots brought down eight enemy aircraft over Sinai, against one Israel Piper Cub shot down by an Egyptian MIG.

Israel transport planes in November 1956 conveyed and landed an entire regiment, fully equipped, deep within enemy territory near the Suez Canal.

Ezer Weizmann will pay visits to launch the J.P.A. campaign in four principal provincial centres, in addition to London. These are Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow.

OTHER SPEAKERS

The names of three other speakers for



MAJOR-GENERAL WEIZMANN

the forthcoming J.P.A. campaign were released this week by the J.P.A. administrative committee. They include Arieh Nesher, who has won a tremendous reputation across the Atlantic for his frequent coast-to-coast speaking tours of America on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Nesher gained fame as the spokesman of the vast army of Displaced Persons in 1945-8, and has since occupied important posts in the Manpower Division of the Prime Minister's Office. The J.P.A. has been seeking for some years to obtain Mr. Nesher's services in Britain, and has succeeded in securing them for the period from March 7 to the Eve of Passover.

One of Israel's outstanding woman leaders is also to come here on April 9. She is Mrs. Rachel Hubner, whose close association with Britain over the years has given her a keen understanding of our community.

Also announced as a campaign speaker in the early period, from February 23, is Gershon Avner, formerly Counsellor of the Israel Embassy in Britain, Chargé d'Affaires of Israel in Budapest and Sofia from 1952-3, and now director of the United States Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BARMITZVAH FOREST

"WE SET LEAD"

The inaugural meeting of the national executive of the Barmitzvah Forest tribute to Israel, which took place last Thursday, heard two senior J.N.F. officers report on the world J.N.F. Conference in Jerusalem, and the endorsement given there of this Anglo-Jewish project.

S. J. Birn, joint treasurer of the Fund and chairman of the committee, presided at this meeting and told his hearers that the strongest impression he brought back was a feeling of solidarity among J.N.F. workers the world over. Observing that the J.N.F. of Great Britain and Ireland had set a lead to sister communities elsewhere in undertaking this 300,000 tree scheme, he asked the committee to take immediate steps so as to develop the campaign into an all-embracing effort.

Provinces: In this regard he listed the progress made in provincial communities, emphasising the role of Southend and Westcliff, and he voiced the desirability of tying the drive for Barmitzvah Forest trees in with the period of Tu b'Shvat.

The president of the Fund, who also spoke, expressed some anxiety lest the first flush of enthusiasm be dissipated in tardy implementation of the scheme. He was disappointed, he confessed, at the lack of response so far evinced by synagogue officers. He had expected to see a good representation of wardens from London congregations at this meeting. But where were they?

A J.N.F. job: In Mr. Chinn's view, the work would devolve, as always, on to the shoulders of J.N.F. Commissions.

During the evening there was a discussion in which many committee members participated. This embraced recommendations to the J.N.F. honorary officers for further publicity aids and requests for help from the J.N.F. administrative committee to assist local campaigns. Particularly appreciated was an announcement that the children of Hebrew classes, with the sanction of the religious education authorities, were participating actively in the campaign.

PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE

Publicity leaflets on the Barmitzvah Forest project are available on request at J.N.F. Head Office, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Mus. 6111.

JPA - JNF NEWS

● An article by the assistant director of the Zionist Federation's Israel office.

SETTLING THE WESTERN NEWCOMER

HOW J.P.A. HELPS

by Eric Lucas

That Israel is short of skilled immigrants from the West is common ground. How she may encourage more of them to come and throw in their lot with the Jewish State is not so clear.

Of one thing, however, everyone in Israel is convinced: unless educated men and women from the West get a fair start in Israel, they will be discouraged; and this means they will sooner or later depart again. This is where the J.P.A. has come in and assumed a crucial role in raising the general technical efficiency of the State of Israel.

Through funds contributed by the J.P.A., we are able to do a great deal to ease the transition of settlers from Britain in the early difficult months, and often help them to find their feet without those harassing problems which will make their work, and consequently their contribution to Israel's up-building, suffer.

British Olim Society: We have established the British Olim (Settlers) Society as the body to which any immigrant

from Britain may apply for assistance. And by going into a 50/50 partnership with Migdal Insurance, we have been able to stretch the funds available even further. Through the work of this mortgage fund, we have come to the rescue of professional immigrants in these categories of employment: education, journalism, chemistry, aviation, factory management, accountancy, veterinary surgery, economics, law and public service.

Obviously this type of settler becomes a highly desired element in any country, and would be welcomed with open arms in such areas of immigration as Australia and Canada. We want to keep them in Israel, and we have approved mortgages to them amounting to a figure of £120,000. Altogether about 8,000 British Jews have settled in Israel. Many of them were faced with expenses that they never bargained for. A man may have to wait for several weeks before he receives his first pay-cheque. He may want to enclose the verandah of his flat to make an extra room for a new baby. Perhaps the deposit he must pay for his accommodation is just beyond his reach. He will therefore turn to our loan fund.

With a minimum of red tape the applicant can have a loan of £1,000, or even more, for a period of two years. We have

over 1,500 such cases on our files, and since the inception of this fund approximately a million Israel pounds have been borrowed. A board of trustees meets regularly to scrutinise and approve applications.

Here are the details of loans and repayments for the past two years:

1959	1960
Loans: £241,000	£243,000
Repayments: £168,000	£191,000

Loans to kibbutzniks: Another important facet of our work is in the field of agriculture, in which more than a thousand British settlers are engaged, mostly in kibbutzim but also in a few moshavim. It was by no means an accident that most of the English kibbutzim were placed in border areas, and on stony, waterless hillsides. Just look at these names: Kfar Blum, founded in 1943, as one of the first settlements in what was then the Huleh swamp; Kfar Hanassi, which looks straight into Syria and faces a permanent Syrian army camp across the Jordan; Amiad, guarding the Rosh Pina/Tiberias road; Lavee, standing like a sentinel on a Galilee hilltop; Beth Ha'emek and Yasur, pioneering in an area where once there was hardly a Jewish settlement for miles around; Beth Chever, an outpost on the border with Jordan; and Zikim, a mile from the Gaza Strip.

If the bulk of British settlers have stayed put and built a life for themselves and their families in these places, it was due in a large degree to funds made available to them through J.P.A. Over the past 13 years, we lent them more than £1,621,000, and their repayments are returned to them as working capital in the form of medium-term loans. It will thus be seen that J.P.A. is the leverage which may well turn the balance in this country and determine whether it will be a state in the European or the Levantine tradition.

Deciding factor: Similarly, we can now give assistance for additional training to the young men and women from Britain who come here to do a year's service on the land under the Shnat Sherut scheme. Because of our allocation of £10,000 for the current two-year period, we can offer help to these young people who wish to settle in Israel permanently—indeed, our loan has frequently been the deciding factor in inducing settlement from this category of visitor in Israel.

Naturally, we could do even more if we had more funds. I leave the implication of this to the reader.



Flashback to February 1949. It is settlement day at Lavee, an Orthodox kibbutz of Anglo-Jewish youth on a hilltop overlooking Lake Tiberias. Their hand was strengthened by J.P.A. funds.

J P A - J N F N E W S

NEW HONOUR FOR J.N.F. WORKER

Prof. J. Weingreen, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, Trinity College, and a vice-president of the Jewish National Fund, was installed last week as president of the Society for Old Testament Study.

Prof. Weingreen is only the third Jewish president of this Society, the others being the late Claude Montefiore and the late Herbert Loewe.

In his presidential address, entitled "The Continuity of Tradition from Old Testament to Early Rabbinic Times", Prof. Weingreen traced developments in law, history and folk-lore from the Talmud back to the Bible.

The summer meeting of the Society will be held in Dublin in July, when distinguished foreign guests, including Prof. B. Mazer, president of the Hebrew University, are due to be present.

EDGWARE AND BIRANIT

The Edgware J.N.F. Commission kept Biranit well to the fore at its end-of-year dinner and ball at the Empire Rooms. This is the first such event organised by this Commission, and a sum of £2,000 was realised, bringing the total contributions so far by this Commission towards the development of Israel's northern frontier to £5,000.

A. Arenson, the chairman, warned his guests in the souvenir brochure that "if Israel were to fail, a disaster that would have far-reaching effects on the well-being of Jewry would ensue." And he went on: "A great deal has yet to be done to help Israel rapidly develop into an economically strong and independent country."

SOUTH-WEST ESSEX

Another J.N.F. Commission to organise its annual dinner and ball at the end of December was South-West Essex, which has been arranging this type of event for 10 years.

They were fortunate in having the J.N.F. president with them, and Mr. Chinn made an appeal during his speech for tree inscriptions, with the result that the J.N.F. benefited by £1,500.

Among those on this active committee are joint chairmen W. Angel and H. Raven, while S. Zilesnick is of course its president.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRY TO THE J.N.F. NATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

is

MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1961

If you have not already entered, please apply to:—

Miss H. Silver, Jewish National Fund, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 (MUSEUM 6111) for Application Form and further details (Entry Fee 2 gns per person)

NEW HENDON COMMITTEE

New committee of the Hendon J.N.F. Commission is as follows: President, B. B. Landau; joint vice-presidents, P. Birn, J. Fox, S. Kluman; chairman, I. J. Pomson; joint vice-chairmen, M. Cohen, V. Conway; joint treasurers, H. Leser, F. Selby; joint trustees, A. Cohen, A. Goldstrom; social secretary, Mrs. F. Selby; hon. secretary, J. Fox; Box chairman, J. L. Jackson; education liaison officer, S. Klarfeld; joint brochure chairmen, M. Cohen, N. T. Krieger; L. R. C. representatives, Mrs. C. Braverman, B. Levy, A. Kuropatwa; central functions representative, L. Tarn.



South-West Essex workers spent an enjoyable evening at their annual dinner and ball.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Central Synagogue Manchester on the occasion of Simchat Torah 5721, by Harry Lewis, Chatan Torah, and Ald. Abraham Moss, M.A., J.P., Chatan Bereshit; Joseph Mellick, M.A., L.B., chairman, Glasgow J.N.F., by the J.N.F. Commission and the Glasgow Blue and White committee to mark the termination of his third year in office and the celebration of the wedding of his daughter in Israel; Harvey Andrew Roland on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Marks; Edna Sochall on the occasion of the barmitzvah of her son Brian Donald by the ladies of the Leeds Hadassah Group; Adrian Malcolm Simons on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Jacob Mellins to commemorate Israel's continued progress; Michael Kallenberg on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Kallenberg; Angela Gillian Abrahams and Kenneth Rubens on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; Morris and Milly Seigal on the occasion of their golden wedding by Sam and Polly Goldstein.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. L. Veronique, 81 Lordship Park, N.16, £4.14.4. Mrs. P. Levy, 31 Lakenheath, N.14, £2.2.0. Mrs. E. Kushner, 127 Stoke Newington Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Mr. Phillips, 211 Amburst Road, E.8, £4.10.0. Mr. Gilbert, 75 Greenwood Road, E.8, £2.17.0. Mr. Sugarman, 227 Amburst Road, E.8, £2.0.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. Rosser Chinn, Flat 7, 44 Lowndes Square, S.W.1, £5.8.6. Mr. M. Phillips, 8 Vincent House, Regency Street, S.W.1, £3.5.0. Mr. K. Lawton, 30 Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mrs. Sacher, Flat 24, 37 Grosvenor Square, W.1, £6.14.6. Messrs. Green, Hearne & Co., 49 Gt. Marlborough Street, W.1, £3.6.6. Mr. Samuel Horngard, Flat 7, 70 Duke Street, W.1, £2.16.9. Mr. Taylor, 12/14 Argyl Street, W.1, £2.2.0. Mr. Rice, 19 Sackville Street, W.1, £2.0.9. Mrs. S. Gestetner, 12 Charles Street, W.1, £2.0.5.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. & Mrs. A. Scott, 20 Gloucester Gardens, N.W.11, £3.16.0. Mr. M. Kano, 34 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £3.7.6. Mr. Fox, 17 Tarranbrae, Willesden Lane, N.W.6, £3.3.6. Mrs. Gee, 5 Carmel Court, Gloucester Gardens, N.W.11, £3.0.0. Mr. Feller, 6 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £2.10.0. Mrs. Kanarek, 51 Windsor Court, Golders Green Road, N.W.11, £2.5.6. Mr. S. Huberman, 39 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £2.2.7. Mrs. M. Sobell, 17 Brondesbury Road, N.W.6, £2.1.0. Mr. S. Seider, 52a The Avenue, N.W.6, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. R. Rose, 9 Headley Drive, £2.0.0.

WEMBLEY: Mr. M. Isaacs, 23 Barn Hill, £2.0.6.

STANMORE: Mrs. I. Horowitz, 8 Valencia Road, £6.16.5. Mrs. R. Newman, 17 Dovercourt Gardens, £3.0.0. Mrs. Grovic, 15 Valencia Road, £2.3.0. Mr. H. Powell, 20 Landsdowne Road, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Rayner, 7 Merriem Court, Merriem Avenue, £2.0.0.

BELFAST: Mrs. A. Silver, 21 Upper Cavehill Road, £9.1.0. Mr. Conway, 15 Waterloo Park, £8.13.7. Mr. D. Kay, 48 Colldarragh Park, £4.0.0. Mr. S. Daly, 10 Upper Cavehill Road, £3.0.0. Mr. Black, 16 Waterloo Park, £2.18.0. Mr. P. Gorfunkle, 43 Landsdowne Road, £2.11.0. Mr. D. Cohen, 82 Somerton Road, £2.4.6. Mrs. Ross, 25 Strathmore Park South, £2.2.0.

GLASGOW: Mr. L. Freeman, 12 Bellvue Crescent, Ayr, £2.12.0. Mr. L. A. Livingstone, 6 Melford Avenue, Giffnock, £2.2.0.

GRIMSBY: Mr. & Mrs. M. Greenberg, 48 Bargate, £5.5.0. Mr. & Mrs. J. Samuels, 8 Westland Avenue, £3.0.0. Mr. & Mrs. Pinkwitz, Wellowgate, £2.14.6. Mr. & Mrs. L. Samuels, 15 Park Avenue, £2.1.0. and also Mr. & Mrs. L. Samuels, 15 Park Avenue, £2.0.0. Miss Hillelson, 93 Scarthoe Road, £2.0.0. Miss R. Kolson, 157 Weelsby Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. L. Burman, 23 Thurkaby Crescent, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Arnold, 45 Connaught Avenue, £2.0.0.

LEICESTER: Mr. Spector, 19 Daneshill Road, £2.12.6. Mrs. Sepal, 10 Doncaster Road, £2.10.0. Mr. Cemmell, 56 Shanklin Drive, £2.2.0. Mrs. H. Crammer, 52 Elmfield Avenue, Stonegate, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Sirkin, 34 Upper Tichborne Street, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Coleman, 1 East Bond Street, £2.0.0.

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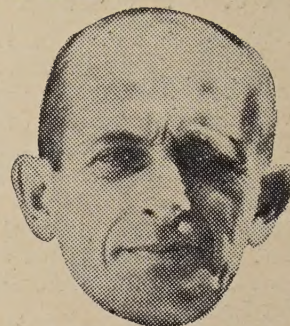
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